gianat Anti-Slavery Standard. PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,

CRICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Pro-Slavery.

HE PULICY OF THE SLAVE POWER

H OF HON. J. H. HAMMOND. vell Court-house, October 27th, 1858.

strongest light I can before

cipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of the union. Unequal taxtion is, after all, what we have most to fear in this great valley than taxtion is, after all, what we have most to fear in this country the laughing stock of the world. The internal improvement system was in full vigor in the surgest, take Mexico and Central America to make adopt the most decisive measures.

The internal improvement system was in full vigor in the world. Thus these two nations, France and England, whose adoption of this abolition crotchet alone made it respects a seven or eight millions of hardly semi-civilized Indians that we or three millions of Creole Spaniards and that could be extorted by the highest possible tariff.

that of cotton, and diverting from it so much labor that could to destroy it. Our Clays, Marshals, Crawfords, and could to destroy it. Our Clays, Marshals, Crawfords to the "expansion of the area of African slavery." On was that she believed slavery to be an evil—weakness the contrary, I believe that God created negroes for no disgraceful—nay, a sing i She shrunk from the discussion

Much less would I oppose the acquisition of ter | they compelled the South to investigate hows, I think, pretty conclusively, that we have not now, not, in fact, regard it as an equal ad nd, giving up all bootless efforts, look every consequence examination and exposition of the of our position full in the face. For one, I dan do so gioo, philanthropy and political economy which embar of prosperity, had she not been kept on the alert by the would now, with thirty more years upon him, sell for fierce assaults of an envious world—assaults which, at one \$800. What does all this mean? Why, that we our

have always at command, and for which we should be those I think we are about to achieve have ever ready; but a peaceful, prosperons and powerful people with hope, I may say the belief, that we can ple may not challenge Fate a day too soon. The question still remains, can the free States be brought to concur permanently in any fine of policy that will subvert at length a decided majority in both as is political ambition, and insane as fanaticism ever is, ment, dictated by political radicals and the saints of still in the very heat and turnfoil of this great conflict, while the unfortunate Kansas con I have no idea that the free States can be consolidated on Exeter Hall. Her statesmen, in their ignorance, thought and all might yet be lost. What I wish to impress upon eir political graves so many of our the wild project of ruling the slaveholders by mere brute bey have at this moment, after the recent electures; whether to emancipate our slaves, or strip us of y in any single one of them; and there seems to and paternal care due to inferiors. The nervous in the believe it. But when it comes to the actual test, if neither e utmost importance that we should at our Northern brethren, in every crisis override their love arly how we stand and what are our resources, of negroes. On this I think you may depend, despite the and rice form an idea of what we can do, and how insolent boasts of the Abolitionists of what they will do holders ing our strength on what cannot be accom- when they get the government in their hands. The Galle can go, and what the South will not submit to. She will

he has just done always leaving it to the Democracy to earry that which makes the President.

But I am making mere assertion. Allow me, then, to refer to facts to show the past power of the South in the ew States every year. To Union, and the present state of the great questions in no emigration. We have, which she is most deeply interested. When, thirty years the slave trade, added to our popula- ago, we began this arduous conflict for the constitutional the South herself was thoroughly divided. The tariff, where they still hold sacred spleudid thrones and palme

the glory of carrying the alternate biennial elections, as

andonment b, the North and the world of all opposition to our slave system that we might safely cease to get any defences for it. But if we could introduce the against the agricultural interests should be abolished. But it is supposed that there will be a demand for their increase at the next session. If so, it will of course be resisted. The Indian Reserve, west of Arkansas, ight make one; but we have solemnly guaranteed that the remnants of the red race. Everywhere else, I be the touchstone of free government, as monopoly is of despective the foundation of the red race. Everywhere else, I be potism. I have no heaitation in saying that the plantation of the red race. Atlantic from the Pacific ales of this Confederacy. Nowhere is African slavery that their own, much less to make good the bubble specific that is much more likely. I think to get the confidence of any other section of the Union. Unequal to flourish in the little oasis of that Sahara of than their own, much less to make good the bubble species. It is much more likely, I think, to get the culations of any other section of the Union. Unequal

at the surplus of the Treasury, and, being in its nature as seven or eight millions of hardly semi-civilized Indians at two or three millions of Greele Spaniards and longrels who now hold those countries? We would not slave the Indians? Experience has proved that they is incapable of steady labor, and are therefore unfit for always. We would not exterminate them, even if that though inferior, perhaps, in intellect, and expect to bor, though inferior, perhaps, in intellect, and expect to show must be to be profitable, amid those idle, rest-standing and permanent and peaceful industry, such as a velabor must be to be profitable, amid those idle, rest-standing the civil war by half a century of exchanges the sleep that knows no waking. Sand now trained to civil war by half a century of exchanges still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry is still compelled to participate more or stable industry, such as a self-imposed vassalage. Through the privileges which our Southern Legislatures hack if we cannot get it by negotiation or by purchase, must seize and hold it by force of arms. The law of

Nor do I doubt that such will be the final inevitable. But a few bold spirits took

selves have settled this question of emancipation against

But it is said that, with a fixed and overwhelming free tact with the great fundamental principle of the subordi-State majority against us in this Union, with all our nation of the inferior to the superior man, as made by mon fate on all mankind.

There are many who believe that some such catastrothen, is it with others?

Permit me to say that, in my opinion, the tide of aboli-

ugar culture would fall into the soher sense nor patriotism should prevail, the sense of danger and the love of cotton and tobacco would, with south have disappointed all their calculations. The attempt to fly from dangers which cannot be avoided, our Northern brethren, in every crisis override their love. South still flourishes, and cotton, and sugar, and coffee, which have not been proven to be insurmountable, and and rice, and tobacco, are still the heritage of the slave | which I, for one, believe that we can co

continue to the same periods. The same are continued to the same and the same are continued to t man has ever instituted. France, less sensitive—having no Exeter Hall—embracing the same scheme, resorts to Africa and openly makes purchases, for so they may be called, from slave-catchers; nay, she buys from the President of Liberia, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonication Society, bus the colonication of the present Colonization Society—buys the colonists, our own eman-cipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of

adoption of this abolition crotobet alone made it respect uncertainty and applicable to any principle of the world, sustains these movements, while in France the newspapers are openly name, into Algeria. I think it may be fairly said that in Europe abolition has runtize course. Brougham, Famer, into Algeria. I think it may be fairly said that in Europe abolition has runtize course. Brougham, Famer, in the refere the religion of the state of th

thing for African slavery, or are really hostile to our sys The Union of these States from the Canadas to the Richards Bright, Pugh or Donglas? I do not. Their object is political power. They have placed themselves on this spring-tide of fanaticism to obtain it. If it fails them, if would be at the next Presidential election, assuredly if at the two South is a principle involving all our rights and all the ground, and the Smiths, Tappans, Garrisons and Constitutes our strength, our safety and prosperity. Let Parkers will be left alone to their glory. But if I am all wrong, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if my facts are delusiv asstions that may well be asked. And the answer is to the winds every thought of fear, every feeling obvious. We must be prepared; and the very efforts we despondency, and, fully comprehending and temperately must make to prevent such results will better prepare us than any course we can pursue that I can see: We must have prepared, I say to take our of ourselves whatever lidate our resources and devote ourselves manfully and It is clear that the slaveholding States of hopefully to the accompli Confederacy, whatever hazards they may choose to that is within our reach. remaining in alliance with a majority of non-rs, now so inflamed against them, must ever and hey can never permit any foreign power to legislate in

on without them; and, if rathless fanaticism and brute force combine, under whatever names and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them

s, I say, only through the evils that this superstition may phe is inevitable. It cannot be denied that, from apbring upon other peoples, and especially on those of the North and of Europe, with whom we are so closely considered rather poer stock; but it seems that in Maryland a dead negro isn't may not be unwise for all of, as to suppose it probable, neeted, that the South can be materially damaged by it, standing, as she now does, firm, assured, united. How, broken and the moral victory won, I am far from procalming that the battle is over, and that we have how only to gather the finits of our success. Many a battle ion fanaticism has began to ebb everywhere, and will has been won and lost again by overweening confidence never rise again. When the English freed the negroes by reckless pursuit, or by turning aside for the sake of Let us fall into none of these errors; for we are that what is called free labor that is, "wages slavery" you is that there is hope for effort, triumph for union,

slave labor. In their arrogance, they believed also that all the world must follow their example in this silly conduct this question of African slavery to its final conscheme of abolition; and that from her great wealth and clusion. Such is our fate; it is inevitable. Let us holders. what has been achieved by a divided South, now that it Galled by their utter dependence upon us for cotton, is almost thoroughly united, now that we have a Presiment of the use of which they would both tumble into ruin in a day, England and France, who, in their gress, a Supreme Court of the United States, and still frequent frenzies, at length destroyed all their colonies by bosts of allies in the free States, all substantially concur-emancipation, have ransacked the universe to find climes ring with us in our construction of the Constitution, and adapted to the cheap growth of this great staple. They under its obligations earnestly battling with us for the except by slave labor. This they at length found out, tional, and move forward with the dignity of conscious But such labor they had repudiated everywhere. No, strength and the columness of undoubted courage to the tural increase of our people, and we reform of this government and the security of the South, not everywhere. Not in France nor in Great Britain, overthrow of every false theory of government and every

> be truly great, we must be not only just, but generous and forbearing to all mankind. Let us place ourselves in the situation of Northern public men in this great contest, consider their dangers and responsibilities, and, naking every allowance for human weakness, do homage to the brave and faithful,

And this leads me to say that, having never been a

it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the abolition crusade must die out—and why not now?

If there is truth in that I have stated to you; if the abolition fever has nearly or quite exhausted itself in Europe; if time and facts have proven there that it is an absurdity, it seems to me we should not doubt that its career is about to close here. Such is my opinion, however differently those may think who judge only by appearances, or take their cues from agitating rollitions. And the control of th

Selections.

SLAVE LAWS OF MARYLAND

ablish a political line between the two sections and of the beneficent effects of the peculiar institution can be two systems of labor, legislate upon it and maintain then they will constitute a power as foreign to us as

so killed is to be valued, and the value paid to the owner by the State. This thing of shooting unruly negroes mus be rare sport, and the idea of being paid a good round sum for the game no doubt adds zest to the amusement Dead white men are generally considered rather poo-stock; but it seems that in Maryland a dead negro isn'

Under this act a slave girl was tried in Cecil County last winter, for arson, convicted and sentenced to the this vicious chattel, the taxpayers of the county had to pay her owner \$650. The difference between slaves and ee persons in Maryland is this: when a slave commits crime, he has to be paid for before he can be punished when a free person commits one, he is sent to the peni-tentiary or hanged, and nobody foots the bill. Rather a It reads thus:

- NICARAGUA

I balil From The Evening Post, all allians Arriver every despatch which the press of this city receives from Washington has something to tell us about William Walker, the filibuster, who decoyed so many of

enbrace and promote according to his merits every honest fee State man who reads the Constitution as we do, and who have quarrelled with fortune; men of a thoughtless and foolbardy enterprise, or of ruined character, or of that party, call it as you may, and I should grieve to debauched habits. These different causes are potent for a Southern man who does not.

SEALED PROPOSALS

THE South has already issued a call for Sealed Proposals for the Presidency. Caleb Cushing bids very low; offers to catch all the niggers for nothing and board himself; will do all the dirty work of the South with the ntmost despatch, such as disfranchising his fellowing the freemen of the North. Caleb is in search of the White House; and will, if possible, "crush out" what ever stands between him and the goal of his unbridled nbition. He speaks with tongues which accounts for his lying in so many different languages.

Everett has offered his lectures on Washington. The copie ask for bread. Everett gives them a stone for Mount Verron. He is willing to give his silvery elequence in favor of slavery; to ignore the classic Sumner to turn his back on Fannel Hall; to forget New Eng land and the North if the South will only accept his services; indeed he has pledged himself to shoulder his knapsack to put down the slaves and put up the slaveholders. We fear honor and fame will not follow in the

d, and give the Democrate the profits of a fat j let them filibuster, play pirate, hold slaves in Kansas and all the new Territories, back up Buchanan, and, in short, do any mean thing that unscrupulous ambition and unfeeling tyranny can suggest.

Buchanan expresses a willingness to give, as heretofe fat jobs to the Southern Democrats, to allow the army to be imparadised in the arms of Brigham Young's harem o sell forts and buy points and spend twice as much a to his yoke and turn every new territory into a grave yard for Governors. There are other bids, but we have either space, time nor inclination to record them at pre sent.—Central Independent.

BRITISH VIEWS OF "THE COMING MAN" IN

Ir is curious to see how rapidly, and yet how imper ibly, this country is being Anglicised, and no less curi hat they are building up a state or society peculiarly and inclined to believe that he points of difference between the United States a mother country are not only yearly decreasing, but are in curse, It is impossible to demonstrate mathematically the existence of a movement of this sort, but it is by no means difficult to detect numerous very trustworth apers were never so much read as they are now, and anglish news never so extensively copied by the daily es here. Two or three London weeklies have now arge circulation in the States. All the reviews and incidents of them all are discussed in the newspapers will as much assiduity, and in pretty much the same tone, a y wealthy amateurs, stocked with choice breeds of cattl much enthusiasm as Tiptree. The colleges have taken to boating with as much zest as either Oxford or Cambridge, and Yale and Harvard, the two leading universities of New England, now have their clubs and matches every

tion on the part of the Unitarian clergy of much of the same sort. A meeting was held on Sunday evening, at which the leading Unitarian ministers were present, and Mr. Channing was charged with enough kind messages for the British Lion to keep that furious animal in a tender mood for years to come. It is rather amusing to witness the desperate efforts of the Russian and French party here to fight against influences of this sort. It is quite evident that as long as they are at work it matters little what treaties are made by diplomatics. little what treatles are made by diplomatists.

Blair's defeat in Missouri, which, as I told you some weeks ago, was looked on as a heavy blow by the Free Soil party, is likely to prove, at least, a moral victory after all. Mr. Blair is about to contest his opponent's turn, and is, it is said, in possession of proofs of fraud on a most monstrous scale, perpetrated by the Adminis-tration and its agents. "Astouncing disclosures," serious-ly implicating the government, are promised, and we are all on the tiptoe of expectation.

The contest in Illinois still rages with undiminished

cess in obtaining followers, nor is there anything in the skill with which his first expedition was planned and executed to tempt men to a second trial of his fortunes.

The truth must be that the great number of those who connect themselves with him it this adventure are men who despair of making a respectfulle figure at hypers.

Seward is the man most sopken of already as the Republican nominee in the next," campaign," and there is not much doubt that he will be pitched upon. It would

ke, with a respectful private letter, neither of which

was mortified and asbamed of such an utter want of con- any physical or moral law. leave them with God, the righteous Judge, who, in the last day, may say, "Sick and in Prison and ye visited me not," and "inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren "-even to a poor colored brother in his dangeon-" ye did it not unto me." H. MATTIEON.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER CAPTURED SLAVER AT CHARLESTON.

From The Charleston Mercury, Nov. 11.

THE brig or ketch Brothers reached this city yesterday, in sixty-three days from the coast of Africa, having had unfavorable winds, which has prolonged the passage The Brothers was built at Camden, Me., about six years ago, and came to this port soon after under the command of Capt. Hosmer, at which time she was rigged as a topsail schooner. The then firm of Cay and Aveilhe, of this place, soon after purchased an interest in her, and they employed her principally in the West India trade. While she was in possession of the above firm her rig was changed from that of a topsail schooper to a ketch.

She was afterwards purchased by the late firm of Street Slavery Society, and those who intend, whether pledged Brothers, of this city, who owned her up to May last, when she was cleared for Havana on the 17th of that sold to parties there.

She is in charge of Lieutenant Edward E. Stone, of the sloop-of-war Marion, who has with him Midshipman Francis Jackson, Boston, or S. H. Gay, New York. N. Green, seven seamen and three marines from the same vessel, who form the prize crew. The Brothers was fallen in with by the Marion on the 8th of September, near Mayumba Point, on the coast of Lower Guinea, in latitude 3 south and longitude 11 east. The ketch gave no evidence of her nationality until the sloop-of-war fired guese, Spaniards, &c., and two of whom claim to be pas- ever for a moment disposed to put any obstruction in the unjustifiably tolerating slavery in their Churches! sengers. Her cargo consists of scantling, plank, wooden spoons, boilers, bricks for a furnace, forty water casks. spikes, a lot of sponge, beans, &c., and about \$8,500 in of the Society, unsupported by a single member of the Oct. 21st. Mexican ounces, which being such articles as usually con- government, and opposed by the public opinion alike of of an intent to engage in the slave trade, and sent home. The Brothers cleared from Havana on the 2d of July for did not touch, and was bound to the Congo river when seized by the Marion. The papers of the ketch are all in proper form, and without a flaw, so far as has been concentrated and enforced by the editors of The Independent State of State di covered.

one, and that the cargo of the Brothers was intended for spirit and energy, and at length sustained by a number parties on the coast. The Brothers parted company with of followers sufficiently large to give hope of uninterrupted the same month, latitude 0 31 min. north, longitude 1 progress towards success, through the strength inspired deg. east, spoke the United States sloop of-war Vincen- by consciousness of right-failed, miserably failed, through nes-officers and crew all well. The barks Chace and lack of the needful thoroughness and persistency in its Venus, and brig Ellen, had been heard of on the coast, leaders. Never had men a more glorious opportunity to and were suspected of being engaged in a slave voyage, make unswerving devotion to justice and right the means and the British and American cruisers were pursuing them with zeal.

of Macon. He informs us that the weather was very had the heart to use them. Clergymen, already widely it necessary at times to cover with a blanket at night. introduced into our criminal code to suppress the African high position to enforce whatever right attitude they slave trade. Heretofore, according to our criminal laws, might be disposed to take, they might have headed a all presumptions are in favor of the accused. It declares minority without any of the usual discouragements of that it is better that ninety-nine criminals should escape than one innocent man be condemned. But now let a captain, with his vessel, presume to be on the coast of inspired their hearts with the determination to work in Africa, with certain appliances, and he is presumed not intend to trade for slaves, but to have traded for them.

There is no law to punish intentions in all other matters.

A man may intend to murder another; but so long as he can may be a can may be does not do it, the law holds him not to be guilty of either have compelled the Society into the right position

of Boston fanatics, but no jury in South Carolina, we are satisfied, will ever enforce it. We are glad, however, that the law is bearing such brilliant fruits. and peculiarly American crusade of playing police, and

interfering against Americans engaged in trade between

foreign countries.

From the same of Nov. 13. The examination of the captain and crew of the ketch Brothers, sent into this port under the charge of being engaged in the slave trade, has been held before the United by the Society IN A FRATERNAL AND CHRISTIAN SPIRIT. States Commissioner, G. W. Egleston, E.q., for two They failed next in persistency; wasting the year which days past, but no decision has so far been made upon the question of the commitment. The testimony of Lieut, intervened between that time and the annual meeting of Stone, Midshipman Green, Richard Wykoff, gunner, and 1858, with very little effort to organize for that contest Peter J. Johnson, has been taken. It is to the effect that, and none at all to press the full demands of Christian on the 8th of September, in lat. 3° S., lon. 10° E., and duty in relation to that matter upon their large and atten seen by the sloop-of-war Marion, standing along the coast. tive public. Acting thus, they richly deserved the igno-The cruiser fired a gun across her bows to bring her to; minious defeat which they suffered; and they filled the and, boarding her, found, as part of her cargo, some measure of their shame by not even seeking to found a bricks, lumber, water-casks in shooks, wooden spoons, and a boiler for cooking purposes, and 525 doubloons. She had an American register, freight and crew list, sailed under an American flag, and when she was boarded sidered sufficient to justify a seizure, Lieut. Stone, with a prize crew, was put on board, and she was sent into Esq., and for the captain and crew L. W. Spratt, Esq.

MR. GIDDINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Evening Post.

on abolitionism in the slave State of Missouri. Yet Mr. closed his address not only unharmed, but amidst the cheers and applauses of his audience. He denounced the would have been tothe by one, the restraints which have

fettered the free expression of opinion on this great subject are giving way. After the press is allowed to dis. which they suffered in the Tract Society. The fact that cuss the question of slavery freely, and public speakers to they did not even attempt this—that they even sought to attack it with the same liberty that others defend it, in a represent as correct and satisfactory a state of things in the few of the slave States, we shall naturally expect that the Board and the Mission Churches as bad, in regard to compulsory reserve and silence, to which the enemies of come in that part of the Union as respectable as that of a mate of them was correct; and makes exceedingly perfriend of slavery. When that day comes, the Rights of tinent the inquiry—in a communication printed in our the South will be understood to mean, among other things, the right of a Southern citizen to agitate as freely allowed to bluster for retaining it. At present the an Abolitionist? Is Dr. Thompson an Abolitionist?" Rights of the South are taken to signify only the supremacy of the slaveholders.

Meantime we chronicle this event as one of a large as an attack on their rights of property; and as the sensitiveness of capitalists, when their possessions are drawn in question, is acute and irritable beyond almost any other, they established that tyrauny over the expression of opinion on this subject which has how lasted for a ferentiary, and at one time rejerved at the sensitiveness, and the unscrupulousness of their defenders. of opinion and at one time reigned almost absolute even at the North. The North has now fully emancipated herself, and, if there is any faith to be placed "The Present Attitude of the American Board," and in omens, the South is about to follow her example.

From The St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 9.

R. GIDDINGS LECTURING IN A SLAVE STATE.

cars for the East, and the other for the West! Of snother man and his God, or his means of culture, or his derence could not wait six months for them right to get food, raiment or habitation. Man, that God satisfied of what might have been settled in has made and stamped with the seal of immortality, is eneir minds, had they desired it, in two minutes; and so titled to every opportunity he may seek for the purpose of culture or of personal happiness. Wo unto the may myself, I regarded it as a most pitiful dodge, and who invades that right. Wo unto the man who violates

Such was the tenor of the lecturer's remarks, which it seemed to me, because he had a black skin. But I were listened to with every manifestation of pleasure by they have ever refused church-membership to any one on fines: a very select auditory.

Mational Anti-Slavern Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT-WITHOUT COMPROMISE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

RESPONDENTS will greatly oblige us by a careful observance of the directions, viz.: Letters enclosing matter fer publication, or relating in any way to the editorial conduct of the paper, should be addressed, "Editor of the Anti-Stavery Standard, 138 Nassau street, New York."

Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to the business of the office, should be addressed, "Publisher of the Anti-Stavery Standard, 138 Nassau street, New York."

TO DONORS.

THOSE who have made pledges to the American Antior not, to do something in aid of its operations the curmonth, under the command of Capt. Gage. On her arrival at the latter port, we are informed that she was when such aid is most needed. Such Donations will be gladly received and promptly acknowledged either by

THE CRISIS OF THE MISSIONARY BOARD.

THE American Tract Society has lately passed through path of slavery; the only question was whether a minority claims of justice, humanity and religion, in behalf of concentrated and enforced by the editors of The Indepen-Capt. Gage states that his voyage was a legitimate | dent, carried on for a time under their leadership with great of changing their minority to a majority. All the elements Lieutenant Stone is a native of Georgia, and resident of success were in their hands, ready to be used, had they pleasant on the South African coast, and that he found known to the public, backed by large, rich and zealous The seizure of a vessel on suspicion is a new leature Churches and congregations, and having the prestige of marder. But here let a man, by any indications, manifest a desire or intention to trade in African slaves, and the comfort, all the while, of building up a higher and he and his crew and vessel are seized, brought across the Atlantic, the men thrown into jail, and tried for their Christian and "Their course in regard to the lives as pirates. Is there any slavery equal to this in the Church and "the world." Their course in regard to the whole range of criminal jurisprudence? Such an atroci- Tract Society seems conclusively to show that they had ous novelty in law may win the pleasure or approbation not the foundation of principle which is indispensable to ensure success under such circumstances. They failed first in thoroughness; reducing their demand, at the While England imports her coolies and France her vitally, superlatively important annual meeting in May, African emigrants, our fleets are engaged in the brilliant 1857, from a claim that the Society ought to publish tracts against slavery to the maintenance of the feeble guarded and spiritless proposition that SUCH MORAL EVILS AND VICES AS ARE AT ONCE KNOWN TO BE PROMOTED BY SLAVERY, AND CONDEMNED IN SCRIPTURE, AND DEPLORED new system of operations upon a better basis than that of the present Boston "American Tract Society."

If this miserable failure in regard to the Tract Society the captain (Gage) promptly acceded to the proposition to make an examination. The circumstances being conany want of principle, the editors of The Independent could, and would, have learned from this blunder how to Charleston for adjudication. The question of commit- do better in the next case that came up, that of the ment will doubtless be determined by the Commissioner "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign For the United States appeared James Conner, Missions." Here was precisely the same position, including precisely the same elements without and within: namely, a pro-slavery Board of managers, with proslavery functionaries to do their work, all acting under the influence of a Church which was the great bulwark, One would suppose that a fat and juicy young English- and a State which was the executive power, of slavery; man, caught by a tribe of cannibals, would be quite as safe among them as Joshua Giddings would be lecturing while yet there existed a minority among the contributors to this Board, who had been so far awakened Giddings has ventured to lecture on Man's Inalienable by the labors of the Abolitionists that clerical leaders Right to Freedom in the very capital of Missouri, and might have incited them to an effective, and ultimately successful, resistance to the pro-slavery portion of the Dred Scott decison amidst a storm of the noisiest demonstrations of approbation and delight. Ten years ago he chosen to use, in this case, the thoroughness and persistretrieved in the Missionary Board the disgraceful rout columns last week, because refused insertion in The Inde-

As, for some weeks past, the editorial columns of The class of circumstances marking an important change in the Board, and of their Cherokee and Choctaw missionaf this question was perfectly free in all parts of the of Dr. Cheever have shown to be deserved, we can hardly Union, and men bore their testimony everywhere against use our space in this number more profitably to our readslavery with as little impediment as they now do against drunkenness. Gradually the slaveholders, instigated by the politicians, came to regard the denunciation of slavery taken by The Independent in this defence, and an abstract

> commencing with the statement that this attitude is worse than ever in regard to slavery, Dr. Cheever used the following language:

an overflowing house, upon the subject of "The Laws which Govern Us." Mr. Giddings spoke for an bour and missionaries on the Galacter against slavery as six. If the

unchristian position. And he proceeds to prove the correctness of this charge by quoting from the published Reports of the Board the very language of these mission-

slavery, in which the Board has ever since sustained them. affected the rescue had good reason to believe that the They will not exclude a church-member merely for boy was claimed as a slave; but Merwin, in order to being a slaveholder!

They will not make a general rule to exercise discipline the rescuers were heavily fined and ordered to stand com for the buying or selling of slaves by church-members ! They will not make a general rule to exercise discipline for the separation of parents and children by sale or pur-

letter and spirit of the Old and New Testaments!

ance with the above rules, since it does not appear that release the rescuers from imprisonment and remit their the ground of his being a slaveholder, or ever exercised discipline against a church-member for slaveholding, though the pro-slavery laws there are eminently atrocious and wicked.

We have made this quotation from Dr. Cheever, and Ohio. this abstract of the position of the missionaries and the McHenry County, Illinois. From an early date Merwin followed peddling various goods and wares for a living and in the capacity of a peddler I first became acquainted standing of the facts in the case that the editors of The with him in Lenawee County, Michigan, some eight or Independent have chosen the very remarkable line of reply of which we are about to give an abstract.

I. These editors-in an article entitled " The Cheroke Missionaries Arraigned for Abolitionism," in the very paper from which we have been quoting-after giving. from the New York Herald (1), the complaints of George Butler, Cherokee Agent under the administration of President Buchanan, to the effect that the Indian missionaries to not act, in regard to slavery, in a manner acceptable to that administration-proceed to arbitrate between Dr. Cheever's statements (supported by quotations from the Reports of the Board) and the version made by a pro-slavery newspaper of the report of a proslavery agent to a pro-slavery administration, as follows "We suspect that the testimony of Mr. George Figther s more nearly correct than are the speculations of men a thousand miles this side of the Cherokee

That is to say, the statement that the missionaries are Abolitionists, made by persons who use that word as a what physicians call "a critical period" of its history in term of reproach, and who are not satisfied with anything This is the position of the editors of The Independent,

II. In their issue of the following week, these gentlestitute the outfit of a slaver, she was seized on suspicion the Church and "the world," were disposed to urge the men defend and extol, in opposition to Dr. Cheever's criticism, the declaration of Rev. Dr. Hopkins, the newly St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa, at which point she Christ's little ones, with the needful thoroughness and per-

> III. In The Independent of Nov. 4th, in an article entitled "What are the Facts?" and designed to oppose Dr. Cheever's position, the editors make the following

> 1. That the missionaries among the Cherokees and Choctaws, being foreigners residing by permission in those nations, "have no such civil and political rights" as to enable them effectively to oppose themselves to

Cherokee Churches, which have been gathered by those missionaries, there are ANY SLAVEHOLDERS AT ALL—in the sense in which the word slaveholder is understood by those

who make slaveholding, in all circumstances, a crime." 3. The missionaries "do not accept the system of

the defence of it." 4. "The influence of those missionaries is unequivocally adverse to slavery."

Nobody has ever demanded of these missionaries any civil or political action against slavery. What Dr. well as by uniform courtesy toward the bar and all others Cheever and the Abolitionists demand of them is that since slaveholding is a common practice, a besetting sin, among the people to whom they preach, they should preach against it as sin; and should particularly abstain from giving it the sanction of the religion they teach, by admitting slaveholders as church-members, or suffering a church-member to hold a slave without prompt discipline, proceeding, in case of his persistence, to excommunication.

The disingenuousness of thus setting up a man of straw, and then proceeding to demolish him as if he had been set up by their opponents, is bad enough! But what shall we say of the three following assertions, directly contrary as they are, not only to the truth, but to what these editors knew to be the truth, having printed it in their own paper as quoted by Dr. Cheever from the letters of the missionaries, in the Annual Reports of the Board? The missionaries say that they have admitted slaveholders to the Church, and mean still to do so. The Independent says that there is no evidence that there are ANY SLAVEHOLDERS AT ALL in those Churches!

The missionaries say, in defence of their avowed reception of slaveholders to the Church, that they follow the example of "the Savior and his Apostles." They say further-" We regard it as certain that the Apostles, who are our patterns, did receive slaveholders to the communion of the Church." The Independent says the missionaries do not accept the system of slavery as just, and do not pervert the Scriptures to the defence of it!!

The missionaries, saying and doing these things in behalf of slavery, in a region where the slaveholders are cruel, and the slave laws eminently wicked and atrocious, do not even pretend, on the other hand, that they ever, in a single instance, set the influence of the Church against slavery by excommunication of a persistent slaveholder, refusal of a slaveholding candidate, or even discipline for extreme cases of cruelty. Yet The Independent says that "the influence of those missionaries is UNEQUIVOCALLY ADVERSE to slavery "!!!

What denial of obvious truth could be more direct, more unblushing, more inexcusable than this? Comment

In the interval between now and next September it is to be decided whather the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions shall utterly vanquish its of he acquaintance. protesting minority, as the Tract Society has done, and henceforth continue its pro-slavery course unopposed and judical career was worthy of his noble sire, John Jay, cated and duly commended. Wilfully blind are they who unquestioned, or whether that minority will rally around the satesman of the Revolution, the author of the glorido not see that these are the really dangerous men the few who are ready to be its leaders, spend the rest one State Constitution of 1777, and the first head of the amongst us. Their talent of lying, of vacillation, of of the year in active preparation to maintain the right United States Supreme Court. He was a model officer—accommodation to their masters' wishes, of knavery of compulsory reserve and silence, to which the enemies of countenance of slavery, as anything in the doings of the slavery are held, will be greatly relaxed in the rest of the levery description, is inexhaustible. The work now chiefly South, until at length the name of Abolitionist will be- "Tract management"—shows that our unfavorable esti- the Board and from its supporters, and establish organs for the dissemination of religious truth and knowledge which shall maintain anti-slavery as beedfully and as unsparingly as any other department of the Gospel of for the extinction of that calamitous institution as others pendent—" Is Dr. Bacon an Abolitionist? Is Dr. Storrs Christ. If that minority shall do thus, their action will do more to diffuse true Christianity than ten revivals from which humanity is shut out that religion may more Independent have been largely devoted to a defence of surely be kept in; more than ten thousand prayer-meetings where Jesus, in the person of the slave, the least of public opinion. The time has been that the discussion ries from that censure which the just and forcible articles his persecuted and despised little ones, is ruled out as "a controverted point."

Review, one of the organs of the slaveholders:

"For household and farming purposes, the Western lanters, as a general rule, are dependent upon raw em-loyés imported from abroad. An uncouth miscellany of Ifil. They are as capricious as only sons—lacking inciple, impatient of control, disposed to cholera and key, and, in the main, unreliable for the purposes of

What eight is more pitiable than that presented by the Irish and German laborers of the North in their blind purity and integrity. He was religious without intoler- quiet, because they sincerely believed to the purity and integrity.

THE CANADA RESCUE CASE.

attending and following the late rescue of a colored boy They will not make it a condition of admission to the charge of kidnapping, afterwards declared that he was free. already stated, the mother of the rescued boy was found to give ber testimony and claim her son. There is little viving son of one of the purest of patriots and mo They claim that they act, in all this, according to the and soll him as a slave. The following affidavit of his employer, Dr. Wood of this city, has been forwarded to Finally, their action seems to have been fully in accord- Canada, and we hope it may induce the magistrate to tian. It is fitting that the memory of his spotless life

> I would say that W. R. Merwin is a distant relative of mine, his mother being my own cousin. I am and have been familiar with his history for many years. He was orn, as he has often told me, in Parkman, Geauga County His mother resides with her second bushand in

n years ago. Some five or six years ago he stopped at y house in St. Louis, Missouri, on his way to California, here he then went, as I know, he having kept up a corspandence with me all the time. He returned to the ty of New York in December, 1856, and remained there are three or four weeks, all the time in the employ of wood & Co., to which firm the writer belongs; and to travel as advertising agent, and has so until the present time, and in such ty travelled through the South last winter.

with a team for O. J. Wood & Co., and Job within the writer's knowledge that he has

or money except what he has drawn as elling, and as he himself drew but little he got to this city, except such amounts red to be sent to his mother from time to e certain he had no means while travelling th which to purchase a negro.
or six weeks before he was at Chatham

boy was fortunately taken from him), the ern, N. Y., learned that Merwin had this him. It occurred to me at once-and I the conviction from my mind, knowing as win) principles—that it was some boy he probably at Buffalo, and that he intended a gun across her bows, when she hoisted the American ensign. On being boarded she was found in charge of Captain Gage and seven men—all the crew being Portubody of the Society, were ever for a moment doubtful; fully sustained by evidence, that those missionaries are again, I thought I would not let him know what I learned in Auburn until he arrived in New York.

When he did come, I asked him what he meant by carry ing the negro boy with him, intimating that he meant to so at our expense, and that I feared he intended to force the boy away and show foul play to him in the end. This he denied, stating that the boy was sent with him by Job Moses, of Rochester, he (Moses) paying all his expenses, for the purpose of distributing circulars in the different towns through which he might pass, and made no claim to stitution "may not be made use of, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, for the purpose of anti-slavery agitation."

the boy whatever. His explanation to me seemed reasonable, and was accepted. But when, through an article copied from the Detroit Free Press, I saw he claimed the boy as his slave, and claimed to be the owner of his father and mother, brothers and sisters, I had every reason to believe that Merwin never had the least shadow of claim to any negro child whatever; and should papers be produced showing bill of sale or his appointment as guardian, proved so by the testimony of parties known to have been formerly legal owners of the boy. It is proper to say, in conclusion, that writing to Mr. Moses to knowlif he sent the boy to distribute circulars, as alleged by Merwin, Mr. Moses informed me be did not, and never neard of him until he saw him with Merwin after he left New York, and had told the writer the story already re-2. That "there is no evidence that in the Choctaw and lated. I make this statement from a sense of duty; and as an act of justice.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858, James W. Fare, Commissioner of deeds.

HONORS TO THE LATE JUDGE JAY.

AT a meeting of the Court and Bar of the County of slavery as just," and "do not pervert the Scriptures to Westchester, on the 8th inst., the Hon Wm. H. Robertson in the chair, the following resolutions, moved by the Hon. Wm. Nelson, were, after impressive remarks by several gentlemen, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last term of the Court of this was noted for a conscientious observance of justice toward intended to say. all, for eminent usefulness, and every virtue ennobling to human character, thus securing for him the veneration and regard of all classes of his fellow-citizens; therefore, Resolved. That this meeting take this opportunity to

express their deep sympathy with the family and friends of Judge Jay, in the bereavement which they sustain by his death.

Resolved, That Judge Jay, by the purity and simpli-city of his life, by his liberality toward every measure deemed by him to be conducive to the benefit of his fellow-men, by his strict justice, by his hatred of oppression and wrong, by or upon whomsoever inflicted, by his love for those cherished truths which regulated his conduct and sustained and cheered him at the termination of his career, has left behind him an example worthy of our tudious imitation; and that the reverence with which the name and character of our departed friend were men-tioned everywhere illustrates the truth of the inspired declaration that "the memory of the just is blessed." Resolved, That his Honor Judge Robertson is hereby

to transmit a copy to the family of the late Judge Jay. Mr. Nelson spoke of his relations to the family of the

deceased, commencing with the late John Jay, the incorraptible statesman and upright jurist, and went on to say that William Jay had ever proved himself worthy of his parentage. He recited his virtues, and said that his example was a worthy one and safe to imitate. Mr. Robert S. Hartt seconded the resolutions, and culo-

gized the late Judge Jay as a lover of justice, the hater of the slaveholding States, of their numerous past sucof every speces of oppression, the Christian jurist, the pere and virtuous citizen, who ever had shown himself to this country, but to Europe and the world, to come, near the friend and encourager of young men and the glory the close of his speech, to these words, which, Mr. Editor, of the judicial station. A great man had fallen, one as the distinct admission of a leading Southern statesman, whom they had been long accustomed to revere and as the proof of the complicity of the Northern States in eseem; and now, in their grief, they looked in vain for all the guilt of man-stealing, and as branding the North-

Mr.Robertson, and his approbation of my conduct. The of their hire. These are the Senator's words: success attending me was ever to him a source of pleasure; as indeed was the prosperity of every young man

From 1818 till 1843 he was Judge of this Court. His learning and wisdom, with stern integrity and the strict- to be done is to detect, arraign and brand these men. est impartiality. His neighbors, his friends, strangers, Many of them are already well known. Let not one of the rich and the poor, were punished alike for violation these selfish and craven traitors be allowed to escape.

usually decided it without argument. If either party COMPLIMENTARY.—The citizens of Foreign birth, who, sought to introduce irrelevant or improper testimony, he under the lead of such unscrupulous demagogues as John would reject it immediately, before the other had time Mitchel, systematically give their votes for the slave to raise an objection. It will thus be perceived by all Democracy, are thus complimented in DeBow's Southern familiar with trials, and who are aware how much time is Hoyers imported from abroad. An uncount massacrapy of the drish, Dutch and Germans comprise the hired workmen of the North. The majority of these are Irish, the character of whom greatly unfits them for the duties they are employed to the was just to the prosecution; he was just to the prosecution; he was just to the He was just to the prosecution; he was just to the prisoner; and he regarded the interests of the people of 1834, she was forcibly struck with this want of allegiance

He was an exemplary citizen. Those with whom he differed in sentiment, always conceded to him sincerity, no one would listen. They were they said, but patriotism called which Govern Us." Mr. Giddings spoke for the bound had done this, there is reason eight minutes to an attentive audience, frequently interrupted by hearty demonstrations of appliause. Only once during the evening was there the least expression of disastisfaction—and Mr. Giddings was radical in his remarks satisfaction—and Mr. Giddings was radical in his remarks at satisfaction—and mr. Giddings was radical in his remarks at

ful members, humanity one of its brightest ornaments, Christianity one of its noblest exemplars.

the following as their course of policy in regard to Chatham, C. W., on the railroad. The colored people who

The following are the resolves of the New York Histo

rical Society: leep regret the announcement of the decease of one of its earliest members, William Jay. He was the only surplished as a scholar, eminent as a citizen, just as a judge tian. It is fitting that the memory of the restablished by preserved and revered; therefore, be it unani-should be preserved and revered; therefore, be it unani-interest, and that the men laboring them.

he most illustrious upon its roll. His long and active le was full of instructive example; and his surviving ssociates, while they remember that he was called away and Virginia, as well as in the Se associates, while they remember that he was associates, while they are the proposition of the proposition o Resolved, That a copy of this record, attested by the proper officers of the Society, be communicated to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our sympathy in their great has a surance of our sympathy in their great bereavement.

The following Minute was adopted by the American Peace Society:

The Directors of the American Peace Society, while acknowledging the hand of God in the recent death of the Hon. William Jay, our beloved and venerated Presi dent, desire to record our high estimate of his distinguished and manifold excellences as a man, a Christian and a model Christian patriot, philanthropist and reformer, but more especially our grateful sense of the imformer, but more especially our grateful sense of the important services he had long rendered to the cause of peace. As our President for the lest ten years of his life, his well-known and universally respected name has been a tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions a tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions a tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions are tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions are tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions are tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions are tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions are tower of strength, and, besides the liberal contributions are towered to the cause of the fact of owning slaves, of living on the bership in any of our mission Churches.

"Thirdly: That it is a great and uncalled for weste of the cause of the ca

his unanswerable review of the Mexican War, as waged in the interest of slavery, and for his brief but tical idea of arbitration as a substitute for the sword His interest in our great work, though slow in its rise steadily increased to the last. We thank God that we have so long been permitted to enjoy his leadership in the cause of Peace, and now to embalm in our hearts so precious a memory of his worth and his services.

To the relatives, who have so much reason to mourn

his loss, we tender our deepest sympathy and condolence. Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested o make arrangements, at their discretion, for the delivery of a public enlogy on the Hon. William Jay, the late resident of our Society.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed a garnessiy desiring share out sacred missionary money may to forward a copy of the foregoing record to the family no longer be turned aside from promulgating a free Gopple and offers that is bound, and offers that is bound and offers the

Ar a meeting of the Vestry and Congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1858, the followng resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That while we feel it our duty, at all times, to bow in humble submission to the will of Him in whose hand are the issues of life and of death, we cannot but lament, and deeply, the recent decease of the Hon. William Jay. 2. That in the death of so eminent a person, the com munity has lost one of its brightest ornaments; the Judi ciary one of its ablest expounders of the law; the Churchone of its most pious and devoted members; and the their sincerest friends and ablest advocates. 3. That we sincerely and devoutly hope and pray that

his example in opposition to the anti-Christian institution of slavery will be imitated by others, until our entire country shall practically carry out the principle recorde in our American Declaration of Independence, namely "That all men are born equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are ife, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness." That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the

elatives of the deceased as a token of our sympathy in their bereavement. 5. That these resolutions be printed in the Evening Pos NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD and Tribune. CHARLES A. HORTON, Jr., Warden.

HAMMOND'S SPEECH.

WE were on the point of writing a brief paragraph to John B. Haskin, anti-Lecompton Democrat, being call attention to the remarkable speech which occupies elected in the Ninth District (by 13 majority), the delefor extended comment)—when we received the following with whom he was brought into contact; and whose life communication, embodying the substance of what we all from this city. The seat of one of the four, Mr. Sickles,

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. Allow me to express the hope that you will publish in

THE STANDARD, at an early day, the recent speech of Senator Hammond of South Carolina, delivered at Barnwell, in that State. I presume you design to do so, as I know it is your habit to lay before your readers all imporof the scheme for advancing the interests of Douglas as tant Southern documents. This speech was evidently designed for a much wider circle than that of the Senator's own constituency, and will not fail to obtain it. It is indeed a masterly speech in point of ingenuity, cunning and effrontery. Since the times of John C. Calhoun, we have had nothing from the South of so cool, deliberate and comprehensive a character. It indicates a decided change in the tactics of the slaveholders. The fire-eating course is henceforth to be discouraged and frowned upon, the blood-and-thunder part is to be laid aside (that is, if the blood-and-thunder part is to be laid aside (that is, if Senator Hammond's advice shall be taken), and hereafter our Southern slaveholding brothers are to record to the great Democrates who think more of the great Democrate party. requested to cause the foregoing preamble and resolutions Senator Hammond's advice shall be taken), and hereafter to be entered upon the minutes of the County Court of this county, and that the Clerk of said Court be directed gently as 'twee any nightimeslat. Senator Hammond's advice shall be taken), and hereafter Democrats who think more of the great Democratic part of the Union than of any one man in it or out of its and the county. gently as 'twere any nightingale! Senator Hammond perceives that the ruffian dodge is now seen through and despised by all intelligent people of the North, whose number is now too large to be safely left out of the will be no election of a United States Senator in Illinois account. Hence the proposed change of Southern policy, until 1860." which this speech unfolds with a coolness, complacency and cant of piety and benevolence, worthy the arch-fiend state of Massachusetts, thus alludes to three stranded himself. It is especially edifying, after reading his representatives of cotton Whiggery: cesses, of their now indispensable importance not merely to this country, but to Europe and the world, to come, near

inflated boasting of the intelligence, strength and power another worthy to bear his mantle or succeed to his ern National Democracy (as Benjamin F. Hallett, the Northern Judas Iscariot, calls the party of his latest adop-Judge Robertson, upon putting the motion, remarked tion) with the infamy which rightfully attaches to them subject, or a naturalist over a new bug. The her fall himself obligated to join in this tribute to the last the tools whereby the slaveholder week. that he felt himself obligated to join in this tribute to the memory of Judge Jay from the peculiar relations that to print in emphatic type, and repeat, from time to time, had existed between them. He had been born within in your paper, for the instruction of those who yet believe sight of his mansion, and enjoyed his friendship from his that we can have an innocent or an honest union with youth upward. He gave me his confidence, continued those who steal their fellow-men, and daily defraud them

" But the slave States, constituting, and, as I think, forever constitute, a numerical minority, can, however, accomplish nothing in this Union without the aid of faithful ALLIES IN THE FREE STATES "

Tay, the New York Historical Society has lost one of its post useful and respected members, to whom it has been in the anti-slavery cause.

of the strength of the slaveholding spirit amo

the slaveholding States, and in the mission Confireferred to, both as to ministers and members referred to, both as to included and members, were as strongly pro-slavery as the Methodist Episcopal Church South Both, with equal sensitiveness, repudiated the idea of being Abolitionists, or of having any sympathy with a characteristic Church, or of desiring to have the strong and the strong control of t

the number of slaves held by her members (as there one to be, and which could be done with little (roule), would greatly astonish those who, without having

examined this subject personally, honestly believe the the instances of slaveholding are very rare among or members.

"Sympathizing with you in behalf of the oppressed, and earnestly desiring that our sacred missionary money may be turned aside from promulgating a few day. to aid one that is bound, and offers chains to the nan, I remain fraternally yours, "H. C. ATWATER"

POLITICS.

The Republicans of Illinois have elected their State ticket by about 5,000 majority.

The Republicans, in the late elections, have lost one member of Congress in Missouri and one in Wisconsin.

Lieut. Mowry has been chosen by the people of the new Territory of Arizona as their Delegate to Congress. Gerrit Smith's vote for Governor, according to a table compiled from the official returns of the several Counties,

reaches no higher than 5,033. This result invites comments for which we have not room at this time. An election is to be held in the Berks County (Pa.) District, on the 30th inst., to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones of his seat in the pre-

sent Congress. There will probably be another contest between the Buchanan Democracy and the Opposition. The Douglas Democrats, we understand, intend to heap nonors upon their hero in various places, as he travels from Chicago to Washington. The office-holders and

expectants of Executive favor will be pretty sure not to make themselves conspicuous in such demonstrations. gation from this State in the next Congress will stand-Republican and anti-Administration 29, Democratic 4-

will be contested. The South, hitherto published at Richmond, Vai, is to be removed to Washington and united with The States, the organ of Douglas. Mr. Pryor will continue in the editorship. This movement is regarded by politicians as a part

the Democratic candidate for President or Vice-President in 1860. The Chicago Herald, the organ of the Administration,

"It is firmly believed that there are several member of both Houses who are not such crazy man-worshippers as to hazard the success of the Democratic party of the country by clothing its most dangerous enemy with power to disorganize it. The fact that a majority of supposed Douglas men are elected to the Legislature, if such be the when they are called upon to vote for a man for United States Senator, they will vote as they believe will most surely advance the interests of that party, and insure its success in 1860. Present appearances indicate that there

The Machias (Me.) Republican, reviewing the political

"Literature has ever been the hospital for decayed politicians to retire to and nurse their reputations. present in the memory of the more glorious past. He stands on the top of the morning, shaking his eloquent flaggreat the orthogonal transfer of the morning, shaking his eloquent flaggreat the orthogonal transfer of the morning shaking his eloquent flaggreat the orthogonal transfer of the or finger at the antecedent midnight, and exclaiming were the times ! ' He can write the eulogy of the Demt

one. He sees in it a detected culprit—blood in its books but plenty of money. He warms towards its intense and

the confession, and preparing his ples.

"As for Winthrop, he must lay himself out on epis poem; nothing short of this can fitly express his sublime sorrow. The frivolous age waits for a new Divine Comedy to tone it to seriousness and devotion. When Homer was to tone it to seriousness and devotion. When Homer was to tone it to seriousness and devotion. When Homer was to tone it to seriousness and devotions. When Homer was to the liad. Let Mr. old, and, they say, blind, he wrote the Hiad. Let Mr. old, and, they say, blind, he wrote the Hiad. Seriousness has been appeared by the latest which has a latest and the latest and the latest which has a latest and the upon the terrible rage of Gen. Wilson, to the Whi party the direful spring of woes unnumbered. Mr. Longfellow has revived the epic hexameter for use. It seems like poor singing, but very easy writing

The wrath of Wilson I sing, Wilson the cobbler of Natick. The Chicago Democrat says that Douglas affects not to

be a candidate for the Presidency, and declares that the South has a right to insist upon the nomination of one of

e was treated as an alien and a traitor. o, he was traced, his chances of bullying or bribing view of his case, his chances of bullying or bribing of the Democratic States of the South into his supare melancholy in the extreme."

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER, the famous traveller, died ecently at Vienna. She was more than 60 years of age.

John P. Hale is making quite a sensation as a lecturer is theme, "Nationality," affords opportunity for the rereise of his genial wit as well as the advocacy of the olitical principles to which he is committed.

ntly under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Coolidge, sinvited the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, of the Hope Chapel. The Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, a colored man, once some-

very was not strong enough to induce him to sever his nnection with the Old School Presbyterian Church, died ew days since in Brooklyn. The one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the th-day of Benjamin Banneker was celebrated in Phila-

phia on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Benjamin Banneker cted a good deal of attention and led to a corresponnce between him and the President of the United States.

W. Chesson, in a letter to The Liberator, dated Oct. b, gives cheering news of the convalescence of George ompson. He says :

Considering the aggravated nature of the complaint gress he has made towards recovery is truly surprising. ree mouths ago, he had lost the use of all his limbs, and ered fearfully from a complication of maladies. Never a moment, either by night or day, was he free from to another, and even to walk short distances. It is that he is not yet strong enough to transact business, efore, like one really risen from the dead. It is to be

oklyn, on the last Sunday, preaching two discourses th good. I advise you to go and hear Dr. Furness, Hymn; 8th, Close. may, by God's help, stir your souls to manly action."

DWARD EVERETT has enrolled his name with that of the at Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and the world-renowned Emer Bennett, as a writer for that vehicle of "yellowered literature," The New York Ledger. The induceit was, the payment of \$10,000 by the proprietor of delectable sheet to the fund for the purchase of the int Vernon estate. Mr. Everett has agreed to conute an original article once a week for a year, to be lished under the title of "The Mount Vernon Papers." Tribune says:

p of Blood? Ons of 'The Maiden's Curse.' Is Mr. Everett ready all this? If so, let him go ahead! It is something o e upon it with rapture."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RACEWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for October (Amea Edition, Leonard Scott & Co.), contains the follow

papers:
That will he do with it? Part XVII.
That will he do with it? Part XVII.
The for Shams,
the light of the Hearth, Part II.
The Atlantic Wedding-Ring.
The Ballad Poetry of Scottand and Ireland.
Ord Clyde's Campaign in India.

n the pages of Blackwood the political principles and high literary culture of British Toryism are ever latrated. If the American reader is constrained to sent from the one, he can at least admire and enjoy

HE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October (Leonard Scott Co.'s American Edition) contains eight articles, as

France under Louis Napoleon.
Indian Heroes.
F. W. Newman and his Evangelical Critics.
Travel during the last Half Century.
The Calas Tragedy.

Calas Tragedy.

Aliam in Art: Recent German Fiction.

Libreak of the English Revolution. 1842.

Lemporary Literature.

he first of these articles presents a faithful portraiture the condition of France under the rule of the present operor, and gives us a view of the causes which are

y to result, at no distant day, in a successful revoluagainst Imperial Despotism. Art. No. 3 will be read th avidity not only by persons who bear the name of heretics," but by those also who are seeking occasion denounce the Wesiminster for the hospitality it affords heretical opinions.

Edinburgh Review, No. CCXX. October, 1858. Amer Edition. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street. The contents are as follows:

Memoirs are as follows:

Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency, 1811—1820.

Report of the Trial of Madeline Smith at Edinburg, June, 1857.

M. Guizot's Hatorical Memoirs.

Contributions to the Philosophy of Vision.

Studies of Kildare and their Ancestors.

Guy Livingstone or Thorough.

The C. Thorough.

he ninth article is a lucid and comprehensive exposure trkson and Wilberforce and lend their mighty influ-surely and sadly vitiatiates the moral perceptions. Spiri-

ted, for the abolition party is the most skilled one principles as well as the momentous interests involved in or the other, depends wholly on their con- It was war against the innocent and unoffending. Other is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enof the slaves of the West Indies in 1834, and at the same than of any other religionist. The slave, everywhere in the guide that sentiment into a practical and hearty co-this guilty land, is the one sure test of the genuineness of her leading men." operation with the uncompromising opponents of slavery our Christian professions. in the United States

PROHIBITION OF SLAVE-HUNTING.

THE Legislature which will assemble in Albany on the cans in both branches, and we hope that earnest Abolitionists in every County will put its anti-slavery character to the test by sending in petitions, as numerously signed as possible, praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting slave-hunting, under the severest penalties, on the soil of the Empire State. The Abolitionists of Massachu-From a letter from and now has the subject under consideration. The number of Garrisonian Abolitionists in this State is not large, but ppears tuat data the property of the policy of the property of the policy of the polic and if they refuse to enact a law for that purpose, let us The Key, Called and Abolitionist, but whose anti-To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York:

respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has legalized crime, and that, too, at the trial hour, when slave in Maryland—was possessed of considerable to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes thematical abilities. He made an almanac which at- "service or labor" to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

A LETTER FROM ROCHESTER.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. I FEEL moved, as the Friends say, to give you a brief history of the series of Liberal Christian meetings held in the Unitarian Church of our city, during the months of

shing pain, and often, all the night through, his suffer-swere increased by attacks of delirium. Now he is and one respect has Mr. Thompson failed to improve apidly as he could desire—he has not yet recovered department. And not without many feers for the course. Of these my heathern we have the feet that department. And not without many fears for the couse- of these, my brethren, ye do it unto me"-the fact that nem are not wanting. When Mr. Thompson arrived quences did his friends consent to his giving the series of the utterances of such a spirit were responded to by discourses, on Liberal Christianity and its Mission, in goodly numbers of our liberal citizens, and ever and anon strength for the work seemed given him. Indeed, each popular pro-slavery Churches, was a continual, living rethat he may recover in time to take part in the added week brought to him increased vigor and energy of buke to the time-serving, mammon-worshipping, slavery-body, and consequent power for intellectual effort. And he, one week ago, returned to his own quiet home, much on the side of freedom and of God. And would that the stronger and far more hopeful of regaining his former and few among us who profess and really do love the cause make it "free soit," so that no slave can be born the Second Unitarian Church (Rev. Mr. Longfellow's), in even greater physical vigor than when he left the loved of the down-trodden had the living, active faith to secure

e mentioned, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher not small gatherings; and this church being unoccupied, its dominated alike over press and pulpit. Some might were none other than he would have had outside of the waiting. k it strange that he, an orthodox minister, should give church, provided he could have secured the presence of ce of the preaching of a Unitarian; but it was not a choir and organ. They were, 1st, Voluntary by the trusting faith that is the sure outgrowth of earnest, active nge at all, for he loved, and must ever love, a man, of Choir; 2d, Reading selections from the Scriptures; tever creed, who dared to stand, as only a man could, 3d, Chant by the Choir, in place of the usual extempore God and humanity, when nearly all around him were prayer; 4th, Reading and Singing of Hymn; 5th, Dis-"There are some of you," said Mr. B., "to whom course; 6th, Silent Prayer, followed by Chant of the we preached a long time without seeming to do you Lord's Prayer by the Choir; 7th, Reading and Singing

There was a peculiar beauty and impressiveness in the silence that followed the discourse, far exceeding any word of vocal prayer; then the breaking of the stillness by the soft music, chanting that inimitable prayer of eighteen centuries, "Our Father, which art in Heaven," &c., added greatly to the pleasurable emotion. That the word uttered from time to time was fitting the hour was evidenced in the fact that the numbers of those in attendance steadily increased to the last of the series of eight meetings. The audiences equalled in size the usual Unitarian congregation, even when W. H. Channing spoke his strong and noble word among us. They were com-The Mount Vernon tomb is very much like poverty—
lakes strange bed-fellows. Bonner and Everett, for ance, under the same counterpane! A sort of thing the should not have looked for, but upon which we ylook with reverence, now that it has come. To save that vernon is worth while—to rescue those immortal get from the year wastellowed when he them in keeping. and hearty approval; the large majority of them, nowess from the very mortal man who has them in keeping
worth while; but have we a right to demand such
cifices of the ancient editor of The Greek Reader?
at will Mr. Everett write about? And, before he
this to write, may we caution him? He will be vis-awith 'The Parson Turned Pirate.' He will be checkinvit with 'The Parson Turned Pirate.' He will encouninvit with the parson Turned Pirate.' He will be checklatter class, who attended the first meeting, was heard to lowl with 'The Bloody Cart-Wheel.' He will encoun- say that so sure as Mr. Powell said "nigger," he should 'The Fatal Poignard.' He will be smoothed by 'The leave the house. Enough that the first was the last Sunp of Blood.' He will have to bear the ringing articuday he was seen there. Too many of the Unitarians of day he was seen there. Too many of the Unitarians of Rochester are such merely for sectarian ends. "The ide from The North American Review to the other publi-fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, irrespective of color and sex," are no part of their practical creed.

The Old Abolitionists, save hardly the apostolic number, absented themselves from Mr. Powell's meetings, almost wholly, because they could not in conscience give countenance or support to any religious meeting where he one man only has the right to the platform. With them, the principle of a free platform and free discussion is paramount, and must on all occasions be maintained. Would that the testimony of their own lips did not prove them guilty of violating their pet idea of a free meeting but, alas, the Sunday morning meetings, which they regularly attend, and which a portion of them helped to establish, are, by a vote of the majority, restricted to the discussion of the one subject of Spiritualism, and that by he one person appointed or invited. And the publicly avowed object of several of the pro-slavery advocates of the vote was to rid the meeting of the unwelcome intrusion of "niggerism," by one who had been in the habit of attending and participating in the discussions. This proscribed person has long been a faithful friend and public advocate of the slave. And I submit that, while that vote remains unrescinded, they who give their countenance and support to that meeting by their presence, though hitherto esteemed the very elect of the anti-slavery host, do it at the sacrifice of the four millions of prostrate, helpless, speechless victims of the slave-driver's lash. "But," answer our Old Abolitionists, " notwithstanding the rule, our speakers do talk good anti-slavery, and we, the Spiritualists, are so few in number that, without united cooperation, we could not provide a room for our ifinerant lecturers and mediums to speak in." Just so professedly anti-slavery Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers and others tell us their ministers preach good anti-slavery every Sunday and excuse their connection with, and seeming concession to, the dominant and more persistent pro-slavery brethren and Churches on the ground that the ends of their sects cannot otherwise be accomplished. The true anti-slavery answer to the sophisms of the modern Spiritualist is the same it ever has been to the popular church member, viz., "Better stand alone with truth, and with God, than purchase the privileges of religious association at so fearful a price. Never sacrifice the slave for any consideration. No end, however desirable, can sanctify unholy or compromising means." That Spiritualism can and does the shallow sophistries of the pro-slavery reactionist thus blind the eyes of the long-tried and faithful few, the in Crow sophistries of the pro-slavery reactionist thus blind the eyes of the long-tried and faithful few, the slave has been and in other directions. ty in Great Britain—the party which is now making whose vision for the slave has been, and in other direc-Tate effort to induce the British government and tions still is, so clear, so true, only proves that it, like to recede from the anti-slavery policy inaugurated every other ism, when pursued for itself, as an end, most

The simple, truthful earnestness of spirit exhibited in Mr. Powell's every word and action won him the personal NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY-SUBSCRIPTION respect and kindly feeling of all, socially, and greatly deepened the impression of his public utterances. It is first of January will contain a large majority of Republi- the true life behind the spoken word that, more than all

else, renders it effective for good. The terrible tragedy in our city of the unfortunate victim of the law-Ira Stout-made special occasion for the Anti-Capital Punishment meeting at the City Hall, so shamefully broken up by a lawless mob. In the midst of ner. His discourse, on the Sunday following the mob, on Penalty and Imprisonment," in Corinthian Hall, and his closing Sunday discourse on "Organized Crime," all State, who may read what we now write, to make a copy roughly based on the true granite—the Divinity in manof the following petition, and at once commence the work and that Divinity equally sacred everywhere. The imof obtaining signatures. Let us go up to the Republican mutable law of the inviolability of the Divine element in

> memory that we have had in our midst, even for a few weeks, so faithful and fearless a searcher after the highest and best revelation of God in man-one who, with no thought of worldly reputation, boldly rebuked popular even the professed friends of the sacredness of human life aid, "Wait, don't try" to stay the tide of revenge and cold-blooded murder that seems sweeping away every land-mark of the Christian doctrine of Love to all men; "it's of no use, the people won't listen."

Mr. Powell's manly and Christ-like rebukes of the popular Church and clergy, the pharisees of our day, who oined with the chief rulers and the rabble in the cry of "hang him," "hang him," did honor to the great Teacher whose disciple he is. And his earnest word for the abrogation of the old law of " blood for blood," as well as the abolition of the "patriarchal" institution of slavery, was heard and felt beyond the few bundreds who listened within the church walls, from Sunday to Sunday. The simple fact that an open and avowed Abolitionist, one

Mr. Powell's meetings were held in the Unitarian But, alas, the best of us fall far short of truly and fully ms of those in bonds were not forgotten. It deserves church, simply because our city affords no eligible hall for appreciating the great results that ever come of truth in its simplicity, lived and spoken. We forget that all genread to his congregation a notice that had been sent trustees were generous enough to open it to the free utter- uine moral growth of individuals and nations is ever of Mr. Furness's evening service, but took occasion ance of liberal words. In fact, Mr. P. spoke in the Unita- slow, and scarcely traceable to its source. Because we mend him as a preacher who, however differing rian church on precisely the same conditions that he would cannot do a great work and see its immediate results, we a himself upon questions of theology, had stood up have done in Corinthian Hall, entirely free from all sec- fold our hands and do nothing. We "wait," but do not lly for righteousness and freedom in a city where Cot- tarian connection or obligation. His ritual and liturgy "labor" meanwhile, and hence are "losers" by our

May we take to our hearts new hope, and the living. well-doing, ever remembering that

> "One accent of the Holy Ghost This heedless world hath never lost." SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Rochester, Nov. 9, 1858.

For The Standard WENDELL PHILLIPS. NOBLEST of a race of Nobles!

King, a host of kings among ! Worthiest of the Painter's pencil, Of the Poet's grandest song ! With a form Apollo fashioned, Head that sculptors love to mould; With an eye whose gleaming glances Seeing, we recall the old Rock-bound, Jove-defving rebel. Who, in spite of Tyrant's ire. Broke the ancient chain of Usage, Snatched the all-subduing fire.

That the sons of men might be

Regal, uncontrolled and free.

Equal to their Deity,

II. Never to a wayward nation Was a nobler teacher given; Grand must be our destined mission, When such prophet sends us Heaven; With a gentle voice and manly, Words with choicest culture culled, Utters he his God-sent message To a race whose conscience, dulled

By the adder-arts of Mammon, Never hears the bondmen's crv. Never hearkens to their wailings, Audible beyond the sky; Never hears the warnings old, Uttered by apostles bold-Race whose Deity is-Gold.

Unabashed by acoffing despots,

In his ministry aublime,

III.

Still with iewelled hand he scatters. In God's vineyard of our time. Truths which, like the Dragon's hell-teeth. Soon will spring up arméd men, To avenge the fettered bondman: Where will Mammon's sneers be then? Cæsar, clad in gayest costume, Living Plutarchs will recall,

When these warnings, robed with vengeance, On the slaver's doomed head fall:

Teaching those who hear the word Of the prophets of the Lord-Yet who heed not-with a sword. JOHN BALL, JE.

ABOLITIONISTS IN MARYLAND .- The state of alarm which prevails in the Northern portion of Maryland is thus depicted in the Cambridge Herald:

"The whole State of Maryland is being overrun with Abolitionists—particularly this Shore, as recent develop-ments have proved. There are a great many in Dorchesments have proved. There are a great many in Doronester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, in disguise, who are constantly persuading our slaves away, and providing means for their escape. We were told by a gentleman from Somerset, a few days ago, that there were so many Abolitionists in that county, it is almost impossible to secure a runaway in that community without having him taken every from YOU. aken away from you."

That there are in Maryland, as in other parts of the South, many persons who sympathize with the slaves, and who do not besitate to risk their property and their lives in helping them to escape, is true enough; but the idea hat they are Northern Abolitionists in disguise is so ridiculous that it could not be entertained for a moment by the slaveholders if they were not in such a state of on a self-supporting subscription basis, we shall enable

MANNER AND MATTER OF MR. SEWARD .- The Rev. J. D. Long, late of Maryland, now of Auburn, having listened to one of Senator Seward's speeches, writes as follows in The Northern Independent:

"In appearance, Mr. Seward reminded me of an Old School Maryland gentleman, minus a shirt collar and ruffle shirt. In voice and gesture he is not a model orator. We were amused at the Hon. Senator stopping in the midst of a splendid sentence to drink water and take a pinch of enuff. But what was lacking in manner was abundantly atoned for in matter. He assailed American by the promote the schemes of the Slavery Propagants and their mighty infines and holy, with every the manuscript of the slavery controversy both in Great Britain and the Slavery controversy both

was no apologizing for it anywhere, and no slang and sneers at Abolitionists. As a Southern Abolitionist, how

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

As this coming anniversary, though the twenty-fifth from the beginning of that social and financial series which have been so greatly promotive of our cause, will be the first of a series from which a far greater social and financial efficacy may be anticipated in its behalf—and as the change in the method of its observance, by rendering the Christmas and New Year's season inconsequential, favors a change in the time of its appointment which is, for many reasons, advisable—the day and evening proposed will fall somewhat later than heretofore, making it the first anti-slavery occasion of the year 1859.

One great object of the change from sale to subscription s to ensure the broadest possible home-cooperation, and thus to deserve the most generous possible foreign one, in

Every friend and well-wisher who has heretofore re piced in the opportunity to show good will by purchase is now entreated to do so by subscription; a cordial invitation being extended by the ladies (whose names are attached to the circular in another column) for the occasion hereafter to be advertised.

of the new year, as well as an opportunity for the discharge of our pecuniary debts to the Cause, according to the full measure of pecuniary ability, whether it be posidown its amount as a sum of money.

The friends of the Cause abroad are already at work. and will all be present in the spirit at this reunion-some of them, doubtless, in fact also. The following-one of their communications among themselves -accompanied by a private letter of great interest, will greatly encourage and cheer all who are now hard at work in the New England field, at the West and elsewhere.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Committee desire to call the attention of the friends of liberty, in Bristot and the neigh borhood, to the present position and need of the American Anti-Slavery Society. They do this the more freely and hopefully because, in the good providence of God, the issue of the great, vital, world question has now to be decided in the United States. Let slavery be abolished there, and its universal death-blow will be given. No civilized country will then Lind its fetters upon Christ's freemen.

The American Anti-Slavery Society has, from its origin, had one single, simple object—the emascipation of the slave. Its supporters have been content to work and wait for this as the blessing of Heaven to come in due time upon their labors. Its most zesious Agents have, for this, given up all worldly business, all professional advancement, all hope of outward prosperity—twenty-five years of life filled with persecutions manifold; and some have died in the struggle in faith. Not having received the promise.

British add to its funds ha-, for a long period, chiefly gone in the shape of contributions to the Boston Asti-Slavery Bazaar. The leaders of the cause in America have now determined that the time has come when direct Subscriptions in money will bestserve the holy cause. Therefore, they ask British aid in that form, as giving, at once, substantial support and an expression of sympathy in their

free States must catch the flame. And it is a fire from Heaven the will burn with a steady and unquenchable vigor, purging out th dross and leaving the pure gold of State Institutions. It will show what strength and what blessedness are ordained for the people when do what is right in the sight of God.

Signed on behalf of the Society,

ANN TRIBE, 9 Portland street, Kingsdown, President.

MARTHA STEPHENS, Ashley Down, Treasurer.
MARY THOMAS, Woodcote, Stoke Bishop, Secretary. At the sight of such documents as this all worthy Americans will renew their resolution that the generous cooperation of Europeans shall never find them selfish and indolent. Let all the earlier and later friends of the Cause unite in every town where the anti-slavery principles have been implanted, and, while they are attending with negroes, isn't establishing 'negroe equality,' we would like to know what is?" to the petitioning, make collections and donations, and resolve to come up, if possible, in a body, or at least by delegation, to receive the cordial welcome which the January reunion of 1859 will extend to them. There is also the amplest heart-room for Southerners wishing to get rid of the system of slavery, and desiring to become personally acquainted with their co-laborers at the North

for the better prosecution of a cause which is not sectional -not even national-but universal. Let the friends in all the towns and cities where the cause was early cherished, such as Portland, Bangor, Lynn, Concord, Concord (N. H.), Salem, Brookline, Cambridge, Groton, Haverhill, Andover, Fitchburg, Leominster, Milford, Worcester, New Bedford, Wegmouth, Plymonth, Dorchester, Milton, Fall River, Duxbury, Hingham, Nantucket, Providence, Brooklyn (Conn.), Rochester, Troy, Staten Island, New York City, and so many others in all the New England States, the Middle and the Western ones, begin now, in each, the work of collecting. in a spirit of noble emulation, that the coming reunion of them all in Boston, at the beginning of the year, may be

indeed to this country a FESTIVAL OF FREEDOM, prophetic of a speedy jubilee. It is in contemplation to forward, hereafter, a more especial invitation to each friend and to each township everywhere; but the ladies whose names are appended to the annexed circular meanwhile refer each coming guest to that as an all-sufficient one; asking excuse of any who may chance to be omitted from so numerous a list as that of the names whose presence they covet, entreating such, if any there should be, not to suffer any unfortunate accident or mistake to deprive the occasion of the plea-

M. W. C.

Tur undersigned, who have, for so many years, done what they could to promote the ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE. financially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) Anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of slavery.

sure of their company.

At the beginning, before the principles of the cause were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of sucgess, ask of the public, whose affair it is no, less than our own, direct contributions of money. We therefore devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of articles; and it afforded an opportunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to cooperate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3,000) raised last year.

result will much exceed the sum (\$3,000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their cooperation in consequence. For, as none better than they know what slavery and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper and the sum of \$500 for his appearance in Court.

A Symptop Cage — A fined Labbert as anoth time ance, and while there, was solicited to preach, while there, was solicited to preach, incidentally agreed to, and in the course of his sermon incidentally alluded to freedom in its broad sense. For taking such liberties in a slave State he was arrested and obliged to give bonds in the sum of \$500 for his appearance in Court. oncern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an

end to this common sin and suffering of our native land. The money we have annually raised has been hitherto employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STAN-DARD, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. But, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee, in making individual efforts to place that paper trepidation as constantly to "fear each bush an officer." them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, and in far greater numbers than heretofore.

By this plan we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributions.

No words from us at this late day are needed to atimuate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy; or to kindle

friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world tility to slavery which culminated in the emancipation of the slaves of the West Indies in 1834, and at the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinate the same of the West Indies in 1834, and at the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinate the same of the West Indies in 1834, and at the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinate the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinate the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinate the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinate the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinate the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another will be of no ordinate the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another will be of no ordinate the same of the Spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated labours and the beginning of another will be of no ordinate the same of the spiritualist neither more nor less glad I would be to hear such principles as he enunciated the same of the spiritualist neither more neither the same nary commemorative interest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, LYDIA D. PARKER, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD. HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT,

ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS. SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRANHALL AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARMIN, ANNA SHAW GREENE. ELIZA H. APTHORP. MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT. ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

be not a little surprised, as they open THE STANDARD this reek, to find one whole page occupied by a single poem : out, if they will read the lines which we have deemed worthy to fill so much space, we are sure their surprise ness. The poem, in our judgment, is as meritorious in a not believe that one of our readers will wish that it were shorter, or that we had given it to them piecemeal. It is an anti-slavery tale of the days of knighthood, but the exalts are "not for a day, but for all time." It appears anonymously in the Rev. Dr. Huntington's (Boston) Religious Magazine for November, but we betray no secret in saying that the author is understood to be a young lady of Cambridge, Mass., the daughter of a gentleman eminent for his literary attainments and unswerving fidelity, as a statesman, to the cause of freedom. The present, we trust, will not be her last contribution to our anti-slavery literature.

DR. CHEEVER AND HIS OPPONENTS.—An orthodox clergyman writes to thank us for publishing the article in defence of Dr. Cheever which The Independent had rejected,

"There is a bitter desire on the part of many, and of some, I fear, connected with The Independent, to put Dr. Cheever down. The tug of war is yet to come. Those who live to see the next meeting of the American Board at Philadelphia will witness a strife at which the pillars

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will lecture at Morrisville, Pa., on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, and on Sunday afternoon and evening, the 21st; and will read his Drama at Trenton, N. J., on Monday evening, the 22d, and at Brisiol. Pa.,

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER .- Washington, Thursday, Nov.

Governor Stewart, of Missouri, was recently found coll

SLAVERY IN NEBRASEA .- Mr. Daily, of Namaha, in-

active and prominent in effecting the abolition of the Death Penaity in that State, is about to canvasa the State of Illinois in advocacy of the anti-Capital Punishment cause. We bespeak for him the regard and co-operation of the philanthropiats of Illinois.

BURNING OF THE QUARANTINE.—Judge Metcalf,

BURNING OF THE QUARANTINE.—Judge Metcalf, of Richmond County, on the 11th inst. rendered his decision in the cases of Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson, charged with arson. He held that the Castleton Board of Health was a legally constituted body, acting in a judicial capacity when it declared that the Quarantine Hospitals were a nuisance; that the Board had a right to so declare them, and that the citizens of the town, acting under the instructions of this judicial body, were justified in destroying the Hospitals and abating the nuisance. As to Messrs. Thompson and Tompkins, the Court decided that the Commissioners of Emigration had not made out a case against them, and they were therefore. ot made out a case against them, and they were therefor

KIDNAPPING IN KANSAS.—The inclosed is cut from

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN BLAIR'S DISTRICT.—The estimony in the contested election case in the St. Louis Dis-ict of Misaouri is now being heard before Judge H. A. lover. Witnesses under oath testify to large numbers of votes once; and upon the poll-book there are hundreds of names of persons who do not and never did reside in the city. Witness date, refused to answered a question as to whom he voted for answer, said at last, in a pet, "You are ashamed, are you, of Barret put on an air of triumph, but Blair was not quite satisfied, and asked the man again for whom he voted. The answer was, "I voted for Barret." A general laugh ensued, and Barret acknowledged himself sold.

FIGHT WITH RUNAWAY NEGROES.—Ten slaves ran FIGHT WITH RUNAWAY NEGROES.—Ten slaves ran away from the vicinity of Pruntytown, Va., last week. It is stated, says the Baltimore American, that the negroes were overtaken in Fayette County, Pa., where a desperate fight took place, and the owners and others pursuing were beaten back. Col. Armstrong of the pursuing party was attacked by one of the negroes with a corn cleaver, and would have been killed but for the interference of one of his own servants, who stepped in to protect his master. Another of the party pursuing was fiercely attacked and badly injured, while the negroes made their escape. The fight took place on what is known as the Bachelor Farm. A party of about twenty-five persons started in pursuit of the negroes, but nothing additional had been heard, at last accounts, from either the pursuing or the pursued. ng or the pursued.

ANOTHER CHANGE AT NIAGARA.—The path leading under the cataract on the Canada side has at length happly been closed up. It led to Termination Point, as a spot a long distance under the cataract was called, and the adventurer who dared air and flood to reach it, blinded by spray, deafened by the terrible roar which the beating million tous of water on the rocks below produces, used to receive a certificate of his having accomplished the feat. The path has now been cut off by the falling away of the rocks on which it rested, so that the promenade under the falls can no longer be enjoyed, if enjoyment could ever have been found in performing such a useiess feat. It is very little to be regretted, for the most of the satisfaction that was ever found in going under the cataract at this point was simply to be able to boast of having done it. Visitors will now have to content themselves with beholding the grandeur and beauty of the magnificent scenes of Niagara.

Unintended Anagrams.—One of those funny typos ANOTHER CHANGE AT NIAGARA.—The path leading Unintended Anagrams,-One of those funny typo-

UNINTENDED ANAGRAMS.—Une of those funny typographical mistakes which will sometimes occur in the best regulated printing-offices was where the phrase "star in the East" suffered a reversal of the letters in the first word, whereby it was made to read "rats in the East." As the printing-office where the blunder occarred had been charged with "ratting"—a professional offence well known to fourneymen—the "coincidence" excited some remark among the superstitious. We have a somewhat similar anagram in the title of one of the most respectable of our Western exchanges—The Western Watchman—which sends us a paper dated October 28th, entitled WATCH THE WESTERN MAN.

As this paper is published at St. Louis, the great cantel of October 28th, entitled WATCH THE WESTERN MAN.
As this paper is published at St. Louis, the great capital of
the Mississippi Vailey, we advise the people to take the transcosition as in the nature of an omen for the next Presidential
election, of which each will make his own application, and be

enceforth very careful to
"Watch the Western Man!" -Independent.

ARREST OF CAPT. DOBSON, OF THE SLAVER ISLA DE ARREST OF CAPT. DOBSON, OF THE SLAVER ISLA DE CUBA.—The brig Harriet H. McGilvray, which strived at New Bedford last evening from Fayal, brought as passenger Capt. Jonathan G. Dobson, late master of the bark Isla de Cuba, which vessel arrived at this port a few weeks since, and was seized and remains in custody of Marshal Freeman, upon representation of her crew that she was fitted out as a slaver. Immediately upon landing, Capt. Dobson was arrested by Deputy Marshal Russell, of New Bedford. J. M. Smalley, who had been a passenger from St. Michaels to Faysl on board the Isla de Cuba, also arrived in the Harriet H. McGilvray, and has been held as a witness for the government.

Capt. Dobson was brought to this city to-day, and was arraigned for examination before William S. Dexter, United States Commissioner. At the request of the government At-

arraigned for examination before William S. Dexter, United States Commissioner. At the request of the government Attorney the case was postponed until Wednesday next. A. S. Cushman, Esq., of New Bedford, appeared as counsel for the prisoner. It is stated that Capt. Dobson was on his way to eston to see what he could do about the seizure of his ship. Boston Journal, Nov. 8.

"Do Bucks Shed their Horns?"—We refer the Administration party to the election returns from Pennsylvania for a solution of this long-mooted question.—Evening Post.

John Van Buren is against the right of search. If we judge his character rightly, he carries his principle so far that he does not even "search the Scriptures."—Louisville Journal.

At a late Unitarian Convention in Salem, Mass., the easy read by Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Hingbam, made the aggregate of Unitarians, Universalists, Christians and Progressive Friends to amount to 200,000.

What Next?—Mr. James Lord, of Pawtucket, has invented and patented a machine for addressing newspapers and periodicals, which, at a very moderate rate of speed, addresses sixty per minute with the name and address of the subscriber on the paper or wrapper.

Dr. Plumer on Poetizing.—Rev. Dr. Plumer recently delivered an address at the opening of a Female Seminary at Wheeling, Va., in which he made the subjoined, among other sensible remarks. It deserves the consideration of a very consideration of the poetizers whose effusions are for warded to newspaper editors, especially the closing sentence. Turning to the Principal of the Seminary, Dr. Plumer recently delivered an address at the opening of a Female Seminary at Wheeling, Va., in which he made the subjoined, among other sensible remarks. It deserves the consideration of a very consideration of a very consideration of the sensible remarks. It deserves the consideration of a very consideration of the poetizers whose effusions are for warded to newspaper editors, especially the closing sentence. Turning to the Principal poetics, you'll not teach poetry, form some of these youths, let it come, but don't force it. I feel about the writing of poetry something like the Methodist preacher who was giving a charge to a class-meeting about some regulations. When in the midst of his charge one old lady let slip a shout. 'Now,' says he, brethren and sisters, since the subject. Never shout from a sense of duty. If you feel that you can DR. PLUMER ON POETIZING .- Rev. Dr. Plumer recently

"An Axe to Grind."—We published a few weeks Orleans on Saturday, bringing information from Havana that the bark Venue, formerly under the Mexican flag, was captured with nearly 600 negroes on board, off the Moro, by a Spanish was steamer.

"An Ale To Grind."—We published a lew weeks ago (says the National Intelligence:) a brief article tracing the origin of this common saying to a well-known story attributed to the pen of Dr. Franklin. A late number of the Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligence: enters the name of another claimant to the bunce of having first given currency to this common. est given currency to this commo

to the nonor of having area given currency to this common colloquial phrase. That journal says:

"It was not Dr. Franklin who gave to the world this convenient and expressive phrase. It would be a grievous wrong to attempt to rob him of any of his honors, or to call in question his authorship of any of the sayings of 'Poor Richard,' but the story of the man who had the axe to grind, from which the present story is graphed first energy of the way way were the present story is graphed first energy of the present story is graphed first energy of the present story is graphed. SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—Mr. Daily, of Namaha, introduced into the House, on the 25th ult., a bill prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territory of Nebraska, after the last of January, 1859. It was referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report on the 3d inst. The nature of the report we have yet to learn.

M. H. Bovee, who, as a Senator of Wisconsin, was active and prominent in effecting the abolition of the Death Penalty in that State, is about to canvass the State of Illinois wide circulation."

wide circulation." THE INDIAN WAR OVER .- We have dates from Ore-

in advocacy of the anti-Capital Poishment cause. We be speak for him the regard and co-operation of the philanthropiats of illinois.

About a week or so ago, as Miss Watkins was lecturing on alavery, at Cool Spring, between New Lisbon and Columbians, some rowdies commenced throwing stones on the correct says, led to an altercation between a couple of men named Nye and Crook. Rather a small business, all through, for gestlemen to engage in.—Salem Co. Republican.

Another Slavery Discussion.—E. A. Hopkins, Esq., of this city has been "spoiling" this long time for a war of words on the slavery queation. His challenge to the Ray. Met the second of the state in the substantial that the spiritualist contemplate petitioning the Legislature of Massachusetts, at its next session, for a grante of them were: That they should give up a chief and four others, with their families, to go to Walls. Walls and remain them to "employ scientific men to inquire into the mysters of Spiritualism." They say that the State is pledged to be education of the people, and this being an educational means the storius of the propriet of the property taken in Col. State they should give up all public property or their tribe; that they should give up all public property or their tribe; that they should give up all public property or their tribe; that they should give up all public property or their tribes that the state is pledged to be deducation of the people, and this being an educational means are to Commonwealth cannot refuse to grant the prayer of the petitioners.—Boston Cowier.

A Life of GOVERNOR DORR.—Dr. Dan King, of this two, has in preparation a work entitled "The Life and Times of Thomas Wilson Dorr," which will be published at an experiment of the camp. The Commonwealth cannot refuse to grant the prayer of the petitioners.—Boston Cowier.

A Life of GOVERNOR DORR.—Dr. Dan King, of this two parts of the preparation a work entitled "The Life and Times of Thomas Wilson Dorr," which will be published at an experiment of the camp. The C

Brook island constitutionalists, served in the General Assembly at the time of the first a witation of the question, and was appy reaf for Congress, in 1857, on the same ticket with Mr. Dourn-Tuesdow (Mass.) Gazetic.

OLD Wings.—Mr. Bates, of St. Louis, is given as authority for a telling remark. "Old Whigs," he is under attempted to do to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, are a class of politicians who "take their stood to have said, and a select of the company of the stood of the

Special Actices.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE FAIR CIRCLE.—The Philadelphia Fair Circle will meet at the Misses Newbold, No. 140 Tenth street, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, 7 o'clock p. m.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASS .- An Anti-Slavery Convention, for the County of Barnstable, will be held in EXCHANGE HALL, HARWICH, on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 4th and 5th, commencing on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and SANGER

"How quickly may a wrong be done, How slowly done away! Shall all eternity repair "If not my boy, let unto me
His faith and trust be given.
That I may clasp him yet again,
If not on earth, in heaven." And mine own soul, roamed o'er the earth! As over him the minster great Chine with its awful gloom. My trespass of a day? While some said, "East," and some said, "West,"
And most, "I cannot tell,"
They are the stranger's crosts, and drank
"At many a stranger's well." "Sir Pavon! Is if thou?—and here?",
"Ay; and I hold thee fast.
In verity, as oft in dreams, "Up, till the words T snatched. Through shadowy aisle, 'neath vaulted roof, His faltering stops were led; She ceased. Sir Pavon softly knocked SIR PAVON AND ST. PAVON. The door flew open wide.

"Fear not, good mother," he began.
"O, is it then?" she cried." He did it anto one of ms ! Beside him was the livin "Mid fading forms I clutched at thine. He ever walked, or stood, or sat. ST. MARK schushed abbey beard, And shouting woke, with bloody nails.
Clenched in mine empty handa." My son, what meaneth this? A brawling voice did shout, Then turned away and wring her hands.

"If thou will give to me
A morsel, and a cup of wine,
Perchance thy charity. Bespread with nun-wrought laplas in limiter, on my word, court or camp, abroad, at home, I never knew the Lord! She cheered him with forgiving words, And begged his scant repast. Above it, carved by marry, Arose the Holy Rood ; "God! Heardst thou then my hopeless prayers?

He's saved!—And am I free?"

Ay, go thy ways in joy, poor friend,
Nor cease to pray for me. The caged porter peoped,
All flortering, braugh the gate,
Like birds that hear a new: In penitent and pardoning woe, Burned round it, tipped with tongues of flame, "I do remember once Thus went they hand in hand, a When ended is my present quest, Vowed candles white and tall; And frosted one and patine, clear, In silver, painted all. I had a hunchback stave, The master and the slave. They trod.
The cactus hatching sand. I may full well requite; Who to the beggars round my door From his own trencher gave, If lives thy son, and bring him back.
I am a famous knight— A knight was at the gate. The merchant Andrew on the shore His left hand reined his steed, They stood beneath the snowy pole,
Where, quenched, the heavenward eye,
Sinks dizzy back to earth, beneath
The crumbling, sinking sky. Awaits thee, in her bark.

His homeward voyage bears him by
The abbey of St. Mark. And made them swarm the more. The prisoned giant Music in
The rimiling organ rolled, Andrew Andrew Andrew Andrew Landers up to heaven, TALL THE Still smoking from the ford; His crimson right, that dangled, clutched Half of his broken sword, Although of late mine ambushed for Despite the porter's blows,
And broke into my banquet ball, and
With hidless of their wees, JS. TIWA JAMOIT. Despoiled me traitorly.

And maid and matton ever to
A champion leaf in me. "The monks, for Abbot Urban's sake, Through all its pipes of gold. His broken plaine flapped low;
His charget have with mad
Was clogged; He wavered in his seaf;
In man dropped drops of blood. PART VIII. Will house and reed thine age
When thou hast fold to them the end "Him I chastised and sold."
But thought no harm, nor knew
The Lord so squalld minious had, Alack, I have no wine or flesh. He started. Mill the prostrate throng, "Ovsail-borne-trader, hast thou seen, Nor yet a crust of bread! Herbe for my nomtide meal I culted, Untasted still," she said; Upsight, he heard the hymn With fallen chin and lifted eye That searched the arches dim: In lands beneath the sun, Or in the shadow of the pole Of Pavon's pilgrimage, Among his chosen few By him enjoined: Though he be dead My Anselm? O my son! to Who cometh in such haste ? 1777 "A pilgrim, dame?" "A slave." "A slave! "But if the man was his, or vincer For in the lurking echoes there Responding, tone and word, A choir of answering scraphin MAnd water from the brook Fill bring I'll freely give thee thrice, In broad, bright rounds of ruddy gold, The pittance of his price:" By novices be nurtured:72 124 Sig. il Il She Paton, Jule, Phight, Scant fare for hungry guest long But sit then down at least and feed Thy weariness with rest. Ask, have I seen a sheep!
Ay flocks and flocks, where'er I go. Dost thou not come with me? Of all the land around. "Long wilt thou tarry?" ("Be content Above he deemed he heard. You Moors their bundreds keep-"Gold buys this world, not heaven This cannot make thee whole." " My foes they dured not face-"Not to forsake thee here:
The serve thee in this homesick land." They saw him thus when all was done, Beset me at my back In ambush. Fist and hard They follow on my track. Thou hast seen other lands perchance 22 "The lazy tawny dogs ! beyond They saw that they would sat the Still raph and pale as death; Total William So passed he through the banging gate, ALLI WILL Then drew a long drawn breath, ARE STALS HARA Where twist these fronting lands
The writing sea his pont-up way
Tears twist the rocks and sands. Each stripe that rends the slave's poor flesh "Good mother, many a one."
I pray you fill my cup once more."
Oh, hast thou seen my son?" For love, as erst from fear." "Go thou. I stay." A change came o'er It hunte his Master's soul alder be and Now will thou let me in Mandair the slave doth displat and The nanobback's raptured face came o'er
"Why stays he, Selim, know's 1277 "To draw
Our water in thy place." went he a soldler may, but he "He is like no one else. His face.
Is woudrous mild and fair;
His eyes are kind and bright; and fine Or shall I barst the door? As to the priest he turned : He said beneath his breath, apply viewals item term.
"I fear the Master's sprite for aye to Joseph harm so the second death.
Rots in the second death. The granus both ground back; the knight Lay swooting in his gore. "I cannot go in peace,"
Nor find elsewhere a man like thee,
Nor hear such strains as these! 7.73 GMA MOVAS A . Was seized and sold away; Lknow ast where No news of him will to mails He tore his hair ; he turned away ; Has reached me from that day. And silky is his hair." Mischildren, balf afraid, DATA TA HONARD HAH "But he of better cheer you a sense of Since thou thy sin caust see,"
'Tis plain thy guardian anger back that the form from heaven to theer has He spake: "It shall not be!"

All blessings bless thee for the thought. This is no place for knights, the singular stall a to meether is a mink with the standard sold was on ball of the three converges that the same is the sold if "He bade me still with wayfarers way hall so whines the shepherd lad Draw near a crushed wasp.
Look, touch, and twitch away I
Their hands, then lightly grasp Whose petred ewe hath strayed !!!
He bore a hump upon his back," His scanty portion share.

Thou eatest from his platter now, and And sittest in his chair. But twere not meet for thee! Few years are left me on the earth And tell thy sins to me." many donn os ill of yd Sir Payon softly said-"He was so good!" "Who used him so,"" naffe sout benumbed by sin, I think And God hath taught to me in the That willing bondage borne in Christ Him to their spital soon off Was helpful to the poor beyond And searched his wounds. He woke, My knep is stiff with steel evollant of sould evin Are saved by timely aches I (first The custom of mankind."
efore the statelier questioner
The merchant searched his mind. And will not bend it well,
My sins! A peerless knight like me, noog ed T
What should he have to tell? Is loftier liberty." His platter dropped, and over him They reach the fire, they're lost, And roundly cursed and swore. "Then grudge it not unto thy lord." St. Pavon fellowing suid The younger friat stopped his ears;
The elder chid. He ding
His gummy placers at his mouth,
And bads him hold his tongoe. "I never turned in light,
ou fill treason wrought my harm, before my shatured sword or The Sun of Righteousness, I knew not half my guilt!" he shrieked, "Such a slave I saw in Barbary, Whose beaming smile on high, With light, and life, and love doth fill The slave took up his water-pots; A twelvementh scarce agone. And on his brow did strike;
These mothers are like God, then—love Moved on, and shook his head The mansions of the sky, "This is my penance I must do O Ugly and fair alike la shooid our We left to die alone mal a some of Weighed down my shattered arm. But, faint and weak, when, left
O Upon his couch slone.
The viewed the valley, framed within
This window's cavera stone. "And kindles risen souls Of Heaven." I'll help thee bear it. "It grieved me much We could not choose man de I never broke mine outh add Unto a rapturous glow, deb yraines. Who duly sought his scattered rays, lo Twas L. Thou art avenged on me. Our venture had been lost. Had we not seized the first fair gale Traver broad or fee, at the it soon of Nor letter benefit unpaid
With weal, or wrong with wee. To find him is my quest; Nor till 't is done. in life or death, 'For me is any rest. "Nay, stint not mine earned reward! To bask in them below, and to linus to To sweep as from the coast over board St. Pavon's eyes and hands on his "Keep thee from me!' † I said on not seizepeld.
Still, ere my blows began,
Nor gashed mine unamed enemy, tills entrad a Seems but a hideous grare He learned anew to weep, MI hurried back. of thought to see nor that Of blazing pangs untold, to must a sa impout sile of blazing pangs untold, to must a sa impout sile of blaze whom death hath made more pale, main a But could not make more cold.

But could not make more cold. "God's heaviest hand is for his sake Cried, "Laggard son, thy mother waits Among the ships for thee!" Alf as he lay along, To see the smoke wreaths from his towers His living face po more, But haply give him burial ed linds ovals a un blo Meanwhile upon me laid. For his deliverance pray, and mine; And take me in his stead. Climb up the clouds among a o He met me on the shore, marche and no and tamen The new slave let the melons thirst Nor smote a felléd man; odi Till, through the twinkling twigs Of citron, and of orange-flowers, "Thin as this blade, and white as is the minio one."
This handle of my knife.
A slave, he said, had ta'en him in of " not at to "Full many a man like thee, The abbot came to bring Mobiervingbevery Tule ista visibili "A duteous son The to thee Unless by devils driven, Would never turn his laggard steps A balsam to his guest, On soft feet tutored long ity, as a statesman, to the vilevino shorange north Until Dgive him back And sun bathed purple figs, I've many friends would give us steeds To harry anto heaven motal tan He saw the hunchback hurry o'er To break no sufferer's rest, And nursed him like a wife, A champion leal in me. To bear us on his track, And heard his sobbing hearta 30 Thank God, who oped tiline ear The Beach, and scale the deck, "A hunchback, for he showed me him.

How called your yours?" "His name
Was Anselm." "Ay, and so was his," "What gallantly I won Towards outstretched arms, that like a trap Drink deep in draughts of woes. Then "Benedicites my son," and He breathed in murmurs low. Unto their dreary layyouls but In war, I did not hoard.
But spent as gallantly in peace,
with neighbors round my board.
with neighbors round my board. Ere came the night that summoned thee a down in Who may you man be, who on foot Did spring and catch his neck Comes in his iron coat, And, with an old wife at his side, To chant with them for aye! Then out he let his pent-up breath." It is the very same. Right sharply turned the knight
Upon the nuwelcome spy;
But changed his shaggy face, as when,
Down shrough a stormy sky, That holy text, which through Which seemed to blow away, In one great sigh, his life's great woe, And to himself did say, magazina Thy heighbors, son? The seris revesto and to see "Old Hassan's steward in the sun Doth beat him to and fro; He limps with water from the tanks" Toils towards the castle moat? Their guashing teeth they laughed For miles who tilled thy ground?"

Tush, father, uayd The high-born knights: 31001 And screamed, I read thee yester eve, And they with wonted craft "He looketh as Sir Pavon should But he is dead, they say, We'll know. "Howe'er, where'er now, in this world To make the melons grow. For many a league around, beloemeo, and I . Told o'er, their fright and pain The quiet autumn sun "See how my Sea-gull flaps her wings. Or that, my lot may fall, I bear this scene in memory, Looks on a landscape grim.

He crossed himself before the priost.

And speechless gazed on him. "They were my brethren sworn; t ad.T Ho, there! The drawbridge lower! That then shouldst come to share, In battle and in sport in some axes of second of the real of the r Impatient for the deep lan . As hirds by hissing serpents scared Drop down through sheer despair. And I can bear it all." "What Pavon'l Hust thou come to life? di Anon shall she to Tripoli So lightly dart and leap; Then to his task he turned, with mien Thou lookest like a ghost." Nigh slain was I by treachery My sword and all is lost. His brow was large and grand; And for that bounteous deed of his As eager and as hold

As when his brethren's blood plashed round "Clean have I made my shrift," Each holy Scripture still Doth bear a blessing for the good, His mother shall be see— What costs a good turn now and then? And meet for governing He said; and so he ceased, And bore a bilthe and guileless cheer, and W MALLIN The beauty of his holines His iron march of old. And I was ill, and worse. Alas! A curse unto the ill. Did crown him like a king. Joy drained his lees of life nigh-spent All in one brimming cup— One wasteful draught of feverish strength— And bade him drink it up. Marday evening, Massird ent bexelquer store That With thee I may not bide,
But day and night by fiends pursued,
Upon a quest must ride, Embark and sail with me. With words both soft and keen a stell ed a gold "Heed thou, but do not fear His mien was high, yet mild; "For nothing-if ye nothing have. Seemed der a peaceful past to gaze Too much their threatening voice. He searched his breast within ve yabook so . J. M They'll call for little food, Who tremble and believe. Thou yet To free my soul, that erst I sold On landlocked billows, sickened by Still said he, "So I sinnéd not," Believing mayst rejoice. My merry life is dead in me l A blest futurity. , The tossing of the flood." He dragged the sinking waters out: Or, "That is, sure, no sin." "Take up thy cross with speed. He dashed them on the ground; He panted to and fro; well-nigh His stainless earthly shell The abbot beat his breast This penauce skalt thou do;
Thyself in sad humility The anchor climbed. The wind blew fair, Was worn so pure and thin,

That through the callow angel showed,

Half-hatched that stirred within. Myself a haunted grave! But ere they neared the pier. The old wife on death's threshold lay, Erewhile he must have grieved away 12 2200H off "Of thy dear love, long pledged and sworn," The melons swam or drowned. To seek Christ's servant go, Sly women's jet and diamond eyes Some food and drink L pray Distraught with hope and fear. Both near and far ; and dry Did near the lattice lurk, And twinkle through its screen, to see For this poor dame, and gold and steeds, The cloisters when he paced How canst thou free him from his woes? "His guardian augel he Hath scared from him to heaven! nowed as V as His tears with thine, if still To bear us on our way.' How may I even crawl to him ad At eve, the brethren said His limbs the toil-exacting earth In misery tread and till." E'en then a shimmering halo dawned Around his saintly head. The Christian madman work. Who cannot mourn, nor see, his sin, How can he be forgiven? He recled with weakness? "He is starved. Lead hence, and feed him well; And when our feast is done to-night, His misery to behold? The steward cried, "By Mahmoud's beard, His forehead from his hands If forth he went, the street Some demon toils within O master, trail me through the dustoing "E'en Patmos' gentle seery not Upraised the haggard guest; "And even here, and even yet, For me no heavenly rest!" Became a hallowed aisle.

Men knell; and children ran to seek.

The blessings of his smile; You unbeliever, or a troop Of slaves in one's shrunk skin." His tale we'll hear him tell. And leave me at his feet. "And adding "Nay, thou wert patient all those years." Doth he not say, in sooth, He lies who saith, I have no sin, "He's crazed with shame, as erst with pride-Quite empty of the truth! .000 Here, sheltered from the heat, Above him like a vulture came Perchance 't will please my guests To list! My feel is growing old, The abbot shook his head search thou this sacred tome." The Taxe A TAN The noontide sun, and beat Upon his old bald head, and pricked And mothers on each side came out, A little longer wait and pray; The heavenly rest is but for those Who heavenly work have done. And stood at every door,
And held their babies up, and put "Sblood! Saints! - A knight to read!" And of trepeats his jests. It may be but an hour. Through all his frame with heat; Our Lord, who bade to succor him, The abbot read. The novice strove, With duteous face, to heed, Scarce were they at the burdened board The weanlings forth before. It set but spurs unto his zeal : I think shall give the power. "Strife is the bridge o'er hell Ranged by the seneschal, As pure white lambs unto "And, merchant, if he fly with me My brother in this torment gasp, Rut beard a hunt sweep by When Pavon fed and calmed came in, Men sickening unto death

Their sweet infectious health give out, Twixt sin and sin forgiven; And thine, were lost belike! Art mad? And stood before them all, Still purgatory lies between The wicked world and hea Cried, "Holla, ho!" and then, abashed,
Sat down and dropped asleep. And through my cruelty !? And heal them with their breath. Twould surely cost my trade. in many a well-known face, His short-lived might sank with the light; "The priceless pearl is worth And fell upon some cooling hearts
Once more in kind embrace: His white and thriving soul, "I buy and sell, but steal not, slaves!"
"Thou'rt known to Hassan?" "Ay."
"Then lead me to him; and the Lord, Black turned the red-hot day; He scarce could drag to Anselm's lair Such novice ne'er I saw! The plunge through whelming floods. Still somewhat of its imocence Sweet Mary be my speed ! The bitter years man loathes are but Eternity's green buds. His heavy limbs away. Dear mates, how good it is to stand For sure the sorer is my task, On all around him shed. I think, the slave shall buy. He heard a sound; he felt a light; He deemed it was the dawn. Again among you here, Though 'neath my ruined towers no more "Thou hast, in Satan's ranks, Sir Pavon's scarce-stanched wounds "Then wilt thou bear him hence, and her?" He gazed upon him long. To harm been brisk and brave; Thou wilt not shrink, when sent by Christ He oped his eyes; and, lo lethe veil He bound with fearless skill. With pondering, pitying eyes, As the leech on the sick whose hidden all We make our wonted cheer! "Ay, on mine honest word. Who lay and watched him, meek and mute, Oft as I may, I gladly do A pleasure to the Lord." Of glory was withdrawn; "I must not stay; but list a word, To suffer and to save." And let him work his will, All herps and drugs defies; A radiance brighter than the sun, And mark it well, before CURRY welcome which While in his fevered brain" I look my last upon you all, And sweeter than the moon, Showed earth a part of heaven! He sighed, "'Tis a God-granted boon— Turbaned and robed old Hassan sat. And, "Hath thy heart might," at last, "to-night, Sir Pavon's gallant steed was dead; Thus mused his fancy quaint:
"My grandam told me once of saints, Perchance, for evermore, He to Sir Pavon said,
"When all men sleep, thy vigil to keep,
In the crystamong the dead? On foot he went; and in his hand An atmosphere of rest Hung brooding o'er his soft divan, His beard slept on his breast. "Among the tombs I sat, and heard And this is, sure, a saint! "A vision sent to cheer my soul-Within me or without—
I know not which—a horrid voice; The abbot's staff he took, it is better (I was a new-breeched boy, And sat upon her knee, A glimpse of Paradise!
O, fade not yet! A moment more,
Ere to my toll I rise! "Night hat many a tongue, her black hours among And many an hour fared patiently, His rolling eyes upon the floor It drives me still about. Less mindful of the story than TO SAW MAIGHT STORY COMMENTS Less false than the tongues of Day, While Mercy the prayer hath full leisure to hear, Did round about him fall, Beneath the parching sun, That eyed him through his riven wall Before the day was done. "A wondrous thing it told to me, To thread the many arabasques As terrible as new, Undreamed of to that hour by me, Payed in his marble hall. A quivering fanned the air; and shapes Of all who wake to pray. "But then I thought a flood Like winged Joys stood round.

"Arise!" they said. He rose and left
His body on the ground, The shattered casements gaped and stared;
Black charcoal paved the floor;
Up rose his hunger-maddened hound,
And bit him in the door. The mute swart queen aids and hides many a sin, They shone and glimmered moist with dew; And that they only how in stone
Stood on the minster wall, To this, I ween, by you. But of to the sinner's heart Remorse, with the tale, she sends to wait, While roped in spangled spray,
Amidst them high a fountain danced "Christ 'mid the serfs hath men, whom he And thus atones in part." In whispering, tittering play. His weariness and age. Surprised Dear as himself doth hold; Thus he who sells his Christian slave "Or painted in the glassbank and With sudden buoyancy And ease, he turned and saw aghast No joy, grief, awe, nor doubt looked through His features swart and still; He climbed the scathed and tottering stair Well-high laughed the knight, "Ay, and many and Upon the window high,
Where, swelled with spring-tides, breaks the sea.
Beneath, and leaves them dry, His master, Christ, hath sold, Unto the sooty tower; many a night,
Good father, to not spare.

Ne'er yet have I found, on or under the ground,
The venture I could not dare. His ghastly effigy. "I ought" had ne'er been written there, But petrified, "I will." " For from the very book of peace ".'Tis but a dream 122 "Tis heaven." "For me The flends have learned a hymn—
'Who did it unto one of his,
Hath done it unto him.'" Lay in his secret bower. "Quite out of dang r's way,"
And breathed and walked no more Nor yet lanor yet ler he said; "Lam a traitor la Give me time!" "What wouldst thou, merchant ?" Nothing, I; With heavy heart and tread he trod Upon the muddy earth, to do.
The deeds they did of yore, This godly man would speak,
A very godly man!—Methinks
His wits are somewhat weak." The banquet-hall below;
The hollow-voiced echoes chid "Ten years I've quelled in war lively warriors, near Each in his neighbors' faces looked, O. let me not be dead! and far;
Shall I shun a dead clerk's bones to see?
Ne'er till now I pledged my hand to serve in the band "In mercy put me back to toll And scorch, nor bid me brock, Ere I've avenged him well on me, Mine outraged Master's look!" And some were pale with fear; "Out!" roared the host, "ye serving men, Each other, to and from When still the sick were healed "Good Hassan, for thy hunchback slave
I've sought through dreary years;
Wilt give him up?" "In change for what?"
"Our prayers and grateful tears." A jeering face peeped in ; he heard When e'en her shadows fell; What make ye gaping here, But here is one that's living yet, And he shall make me well." A titter and a shout; In rushed his rabble rout of hinds, Of captain I loved like thee." To swallow what concerns you not? Such ravings if they hear,
They 'll rave themselves. I saw them all A tender smile glowed through them all. And round him danced about : PART III. The patient priest benign "Brave martyr, do not fear. Our Master calls! He waits for thee! "I want them not." Thou mayst one day! Sir Payon sat upon his shield, His watch beside him kept, Until he dropped his burning lids, And like an infant slept. "Ho, worthy master, welcome home! Prick up each meddling ear. And breathed the earthly damp, Where hast thou left thy sword, Thy kingly port, and lusty blows? We serve another lord." When misbelievers stand Amazed in judgment, he shall plead For thee at God's right hand; To share his bridal cheer! And strained his empty ear to hear The simmering of his lamp. "Your pardon, noble comrades all; A very sorry jest Was this to make you sport withat; "Full many a weary year is told, PART II. They strove to trip him as he went; As mortals tell their years, Since loud we struck our harps, and sang His mother, too; they're dear to Christ; It made a little tent of light, Some weary weeks were spent He told me of a quest.27 Hong round with shadows dim,
That drouped as if the low-groined roof
Did grouch to fall on him. They drove him from his door : Now fare ye well, my fathers' halls! I know it all too well!
And I up from my lower place In tossing and in pain,
Before the knight's huge frame was braced
With strength and steel again. Thy triumph o'er thy tears. My quest it is to find and free We part to meet no more in all all Will cry aloft and tell, Before him, spreading welcoming arms, The hunchback, whom of old, When thou wert wassailing with me A shining Urban stood:
"God gave thee grace to overcome The stanted columns, thick and short, That thou art he my sinking soul "Farewell, my pride and pomp and power! (He had his armor brought At Christmastide, I soldl The day he left his bed, And fitted on by novice hands, Like sentry guenes stood round; And lettered slabs, that roofed the dead) Farewell, my slippery wealth, That bought my soul's sore malady, Who lifted out of hell: Till all the saints shall join with me, Thine evil with thy good. Look not so darkly on me, friends O blessed infidel! Lay thickly on the ground Nor stayed to buy my health! I will not mar your feast; But, Raymond, for the red-roan steeds To prop him up," he said,) "My lesson, brother, hast forgot?"-He watched to hear the midnight lauds, I taught to thee of yore, That blessings hid, their threats amid, "Hast nothing else to offer? " "Ay, "Farewell, my sturdy strength, that did Soon jangling then he stamped, To serve thee faithfully,
Another slave I'll give—myself—
As stort a wight as he." But beard them not until

He'd deemed it dawn. They swelled at last,
And ceased; and all was still. Amazed with all he saw,
Through cell and through refectory,
With little grace or awe. I lent thee, give at least The Devil's work so well,
All blasted by God's thunderbolts,
That on my spirit fell! The awful Scriptures bore." To me one jennet, mule, or ass, Then Payon to his dear embrace That I thereon may lead His blister-footed mother hence, Unbidden at the board "Naught hast thou of his look; yet sure
He is thy son or brother?"
"My serf of yore." ..." 'Tis strange, if true!
Most Christians hate each other. In wildered transports sprang!
And up the sunny morn they soared.
The dwindling earth did hang The Future towards him marched no more; And thou, O brave and loyal Christ He sat, a monthful took.
And shot it spatiering through his beard,
Sprang up, and cursed the cook. The Past was dead and gone;
Time dwindled to a single point;
The convent-clock tolled One. Who, mid the sordid Jews, By love, not fear, constrained couldst And make the better speed!" Beneath. The air flapped, white with wings 'Poor man, his case'is pitiful." If madman'e'er I saw,

He's mad! What say ye? Let him go?

Or give him chains and straw! If some bowed friar passed by. "The crown and sceptre of the world, Then the door was oped and closed. That thickened all about; And wide a song of triumph pealed "I take thy proffer, false or fair; He chucked him 'neath the chin, And cried, "What cheer?" or, "Dost thou find But by no human hand; But if to me thou liest, And seek'st to steal thyself away, And choose the cross and rod—
Thy more than earth)y manhood in
Its glory unto God And there entered in a Cry,
And before him seemed to stand— And rang this burden out: "He was a gallant champion late!" That hair-cloth pricks the skin?" To wrest him out of Satan's hands E'en in my gates thou diest "He's harmless; let him go." Or if he came on one A viewless, bodiless Cry, "Lay down—accept, and do not scorn
The beaten losel me,
Who, worthless for thy service, come
For shelter unto thee." He clapped his hands; and in there rushed His charity sufficed; He did it unto one of Christ's, Nay, if he stirreth up the serfs That lifted the hair on his head—
"T was small as a new-born babe's at first, In meditation meet, I cannot count him so.? A turbaned menial throng. Or penance mute, he kindly wowed Strange words he spake. A dusty Moor He did it unto CHRIST!" Then rage brought back Sir Pavon's strength:

He dished the casement through,
Leaped headlong down, and all in steel

He swam the moat below. To cheer his lone retreat. But straightway it rose and spread, Good Pavon led along, "Poor palsied sire," he cried. Till it knocked against the roof, With bounding heart, and beaded brow, Walked with him flagging Weariness: Philadelphia Idvertisements. How fares thy stiffened tongue? A And his ears they rang and beat; The hard walls throbbed around and above, And the stones creep under his feet; And Famine spun his head:
"I would, of all my feasts, were left And paling, glowing cheek, And trembling lips compressed, that strove A lusty drinking-song. Forth swarmed the valets sent, for him, One little crust of bread." To brace themselves to speak, MARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—The sub And when it fell away, He reeled and almost fell; But soon returned without One softly in his cell. Through cool, dank courts, and sultry paths, Till, 'twixt the twinkling twigs When maids and stars their tapers lit, So hotly with the abbot's staff Did scourge his meager hide, When Pavon on his grounds came in, He reached a wooden but; And fast for aid he gasped and prayed, Till he heard the matin-bell. He 'mongst them laid about. The chinks were gilt by light therein. But close the door was shut. Of oltron, and of orange-trees, And sun-bathed purple figs, His comrades from the battlements And stood, well pleased, beside: Looked wondering down to see The knight the hobbling crone await, "What, man! Lay on! lay on! Nay, hast thou tired thine arm? The monk who came to let him out What seemed an aged woman's voice He saw the fattening melons bask Scarce knew him. In that night, His nut-brown beard and crisped hair Had turned to snowy white. Within, with sob and groan, Entreated Heaven in agony On beds both long and broad, Give me thy hempen bunch of cords, And I will make thee warm." With pity and with glee. And Anselm, staggering forth to them, Bent 'neath his watery load. To send her back her son : He paced to meet her courteously; PART IV. He propped her with his arm, And with his staff, and bent as if The day is night that shows me not With doubtful thanks agreed elled Bags, at the lowest prices, THOS. W. MATTSON, Trunk Man, 180 Marketstreet, S. W. cor. 4th, P He oped his mouth to call on him; Like to a hunted beast, To Abbot Urban's cell His face—the voice of joy Mere heart-break till his laugh I hear! O, send me back my boy! The monk. Him Payon whipped. Right defuly, through the cloister till. For aid he eried and skipped. Amazed, he did not choke; For with its mighty wrath and joy, To soothe her weak alarm ; He rashed; and with a foamy lip Down at his feet he feil: But with a bitter laugh he said, His great heart almost broke In brief, within the house Of holy Quiet, all Where'er Sir Pavon went or came Was outery, noise, and brawl; ENDERDINE & JUSTICE, Importing HARDWARE, S. "In pity send some tidings soon!
If thus I grieve, I dread
Lest, when he hurries back to me—
Poor youth!—he find me dead. How fickle are the world's sweet smiles He darted on his track, and wrenched "I heard a voice a voice lu His pitcher from his hand. O father, help! It said Can do its smiles without." The slave dropped back his drooping head, And strove to understand, That I the Lord of life PART VIL Had scourged and buffeted. Long years of hunger, cold and heat,
And home-sick toll in valu—
Long years of wandering up and down,
O'er inland, coast, and main— Until the abbot said, "Let them not tell me he is dead, With bony fingers interlaced "Auon this coil must cease.
To-morrow is the Truce of God; His dazzled eyes above,
Why came the tall mute man to him
Th enmity or love. And buried anywhere I
What has the ground or brine to do
With his dear mouth and hair, "Henry de Joyeuse, Comte du Bouchage, Frère puiné du Duc de Joyeuse, tué à Coutras "Un jour qu'il passoit à Paris à quatre neures du matin, près du Couvent des Capucins, après avoir passé la nuit en dépanche, il s'imagina que les Anges chantoient Matines dans le Couvent. Frappé de cette idée, il se fit Capucin, sous le nom de Frère-Ange." Cette anecdote est tirés des Notes sur l'Henriede." Mémoires de Sully, Livre Dixième, Note 67 Then let him go in peace. Long years of asking still for one,
And longing day and night,
Who, ever present with the soul,
Hath vanished from the sight! "But call him hither first; Then muttered he, "This scorching sun At last hath fired my brain! "That I have kissed and stroked so oft There by his empty chair? You doublet new, Eve wrought for him, To render thanks to-night
For life restored; for now we go
To do our vesper rite." I seem to see one far away, Perchance long dead again... He'll soon come back to wear. LARGE assortment of SALAMANDER SAF With tamed mien abashed, The freeman like a growing tree "Sir Pavon! "Fis some fanoy, bred The wild, unruly gaest
His hest obeyed, and mutely moved
Beside the solumn prices. I brushed the very flies away, Thrives, rooted in his place; The boudman, like a withered leaf, Offamine, wild and weak,
Or fever, Wherefore gaze on it?
If 'twas a man 'twould speak.'' That with his brows did toy,
When tired he slept. How could the worms
Or fishes eat my boy?

Flits on and leaves no trace.

While raged his inward light,

Then Pavon in a storm of tears Fell crying on his breast: Forgive me, brother, if thou canst!

I've known no peace nor rest.

Sir Pavon's armor rusted off:

"Spit in his face, and mocked,

The censer waved around

† The regular form of announcement that a single con at had begun between knights.

1"To smyte a wounded man that may not stonde, God defiende me from such a shame." "Wyt them well, Tyr Gawayn, I wyl neuer smyte a fellyd knight."—Prose Romance of King Arthur.

O Father, who thine only Sor

Didst yield to pain and death, And know'st 't is deadlier pain to do 't, Than give the rattling breath,

Theo a noiseless pace
He strove to curb his stride,
And blushed to hear his jack-boots' claug
and the sandals' stide.

Miscellaneous Meyariment.

"For years or ages, but to right The wrong I did to thee,